



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-169
Thursday
30 August 1990

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FBIS-CHI-90-169

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30 August 1990

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General

Diplomatic Efforts To Settle Gulf Crisis Viewed

*OW2908180590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1552 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[“Diplomatic Efforts Continue To Settle Gulf Crisis” by Zhou Zexin—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, August 29 (XINHUA)—New diplomatic efforts have been launched to try to contain the Gulf crisis as U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is coming to the Middle East to meet the Iraqi foreign minister.

The meeting is to take place in the Jordanian capital of Amman Thursday. The agenda of the meeting is said to be “completely open” and the two men will discuss “all aspects” of the crisis in the Gulf.

The mediation by the U.N. secretary general is taking place after the U.N. Security Council adopted five resolutions with regard to the August 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the latest one allowing whatever measures necessary to implement economic sanctions and trade embargo against Iraq.

On Saturday, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said he would welcome the U.N. secretary general to visit Baghdad. No fixed itinerary has been announced.

Perez de Cuellar's efforts to help settle the crisis peacefully has been welcomed by the Kuwaiti ambassador at the United Nations and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

King Fahd said Monday Saudi Arabia welcomes a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis provided that Iraq withdraws from Kuwait, the legitimate government is restored and the Iraqi military buildup on the Kuwaiti-Saudi border is dismantled. “We see no alternative to a peaceful settlement without achieving these just and legitimate demands,” he said.

On the Arab front, peace initiatives and proposals have been put forward through different channels.

King Husayn of Jordan is on an intensive tour of Arab countries in North Africa to seek an Arab and negotiated settlement of the crisis. He has visited Libya and Tunisia and Algeria and will travel to Mauritania and Morocco before going to European countries including Britain.

King Husayn's mission was said to win support of a plan drawn up by Jordan together with Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat under which Iraqi troops in Kuwait will be replaced by an Arab and Islamic peace keeping force as the first step toward a negotiated settlement. Algeria is said to have agreed to join such a force.

Jordanian sources said the plan aims to freeze the military buildup in the Gulf and calls for the bilateral

wit..drawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the U.S.-led multi-national force from Saudi Arabia. Other pending issues will then be solved within the Arab framework.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was in Alexandria Tuesday to hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on finding a proper Arab solution to the crisis.

Meanwhile, the 21-member Arab League is to hold another foreign ministers' meeting Thursday evening in Cairo, which is expected to discuss ways and means of avoiding an armed conflict in the region and reaching a peaceful resolution based on the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. The foreign ministers of 11 Arab countries have so far agreed to attend the Cairo meeting.

The five countries of the Arab Maghreb Union, which are members of the Arab League, will also hold a foreign ministers' meeting Thursday in Algiers to discuss the Gulf situation. It is not clear if Morocco would send its foreign minister to Cairo.

One day after Perez de Cuellar asked Iraq to show good faith, Saddam announced Tuesday all foreign women and children trapped in Iraq and Kuwait after the Iraq invasion are free to leave. This move may be viewed as a sign of willingness on the part of Iraq to be more accommodating to requirements of the world, or at least was intended as a “humanitarian gesture.”

It seems to have been made to match the repeated statement that Iraq would not be the one to initiate an attack on Saudi Arabia but is willing to negotiate a settlement.

But, on the other hand, Iraq has not shown any sign of budging on the issue of Kuwait. On the same day it announced the incorporation of Kuwait as its 19th province and rename the city of Kuwait Kadhima. This decision seems to indicate that Iraq has absolutely no intention of leaving its occupied tiny oil-rich state.

The United States and Britain have made it clear that there will not be any negotiation until Iraq pulls out of Kuwait.

While diplomatic efforts are under way to end the Gulf crisis the U.S.-led buildup of the multinational force continues unabated in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region.

The U.S. Pentagon said Tuesday that Iraq's troop strength in and near Kuwait has increased to 265,000 soldiers, supported by larger numbers of tanks and artillery.

About 60,000 U.S. troops backed by dozens of planes and dozens of warships have assembled in the Gulf region since the Iraqi invasion.

In addition to a squadron of 12 British Tornado jet fighters based in Saudi Arabia, another squadron of British Tornadoes arrived in Bahrain on Tuesday. Britain announced today it was sending a second destroyer to the Gulf.

French helicopters on the aircraft-carrier "Clemenceau," which is in the Red Sea, will land on Saudi Arabia at the request of the Saudi Government. France is also sending military instructors to Saudi Arabia and a ground reconnaissance squadron to the United Arab Emirates.

The multinational force has been in Saudi Arabia to defend it against possible Iraqi attack and the U.S. Pentagon said the U.S. warships in the Gulf region enforcing the U.N.-ordered embargo on trade with Iraq has brought shipping to and from that country "virtually to halt."

Impact of Oil Price Hikes Analyzed

OW3008025590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0053 GMT 30 Aug 90

[("News Analysis: Impact of Current Oil Price Jump (By Xue Limin)"—XINHUA headline)]

[Text] New York, August 29 (XINHUA)—The current oil "crisis," which may be planting the seeds of global economic problems, may not be brutal in damaging the world economy if a war does not break out in the Gulf.

The jump in oil prices resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2 will lead to higher inflation and slower growth for the global economy, but the impact will be modest compared with the oil price "shocks" of 1973 and 1979, economists say.

One of the major reasons is that today's price increase is not as great in percentage terms.

The 1973 Arab oil embargo pushed prices up six times, from barely two dollars a barrel to more than 10 dollars. In 1979, the effects of the Iranian revolution more than doubled the price of oil from about 13.5 dollars to over 31 dollars a barrel by the end of 1980.

At present, the rise to about 30 dollars a barrel from last year's average price of 18 dollars represents an increase of 67 percent.

Another reason is that most countries, especially the industrial ones, have not only become more oil-efficient, but also reduced their reliance on oil to meet their energy needs.

In Japan, for example, the amount of oil needed to produce 1,000 dollars worth of economic output dropped by 55 percent between 1973 and 1989.

Although the country must import 99 percent of its oil, petroleum products provide only 45 percent of Japan's total energy needs, down from 68 percent in 1973.

Western Europe's oil consumption relative to economic growth has dropped by almost 30 percent since 1980 as a result of conservation efforts and the development of alternative sources of energy such as nuclear power.

Meanwhile, the oil shocks of the past have spurred the industrial countries to prepare for emergencies in the future.

The strategic oil reserves of the 24 industrial countries in the organization for economic cooperation and development are enough to replace two years' worth of supplies from Iraq and Kuwait.

The current weakness of the U.S. dollar will also offset part of the effects of higher oil prices to Western Europe and Japan, because oil is priced in dollars on the world market and these countries can spend fewer units of their local currencies for each dollar's worth of oil.

While today's jump in oil prices will push up inflation rates in almost all the industrial countries, the impact will be far less than before.

It is because inflation is starting from a much lower rate than in 1973 and 1979 and Western central banks will keep tighter control of inflation this time.

West Germany's central bank, under the inflationary pressure of German unification, is expected to lead a round of interest rate hikes in continental Europe later this year. Japan is also expected to tighten monetary policy within the next few months.

Strong economic growth in most of these countries make it likely that they can weather the higher cost of both oil and credit without too much damage to their economies.

The West German economy is expected to grow another four percent in real terms this year, the same as in 1989. France's real economic growth rate will exceed three percent this year after two years of four percent-plus growth.

If oil prices remain around current levels, Japan's economy should grow by 4.75 percent this year, close to last year's five percent growth, according to a forecast by Manufacturers Hanover Bank.

But some industrial countries fare worse. The United Kingdom, for example, may see its modest gains from higher oil export earnings more than offset by the dire effects on its already high inflation rate and rapidly weakening economy.

While the world as a whole will not be as hard hit by the rise in oil prices in the near term, the less developed countries in Latin America and Africa and countries in Eastern Europe will feel more pain than others.

Among the developing countries, the rise in oil prices will mean more pain for the heavily indebted, oil-importing countries of Latin America and Africa.

But even an oil-exporting country such as Mexico could be a loser, because the slowdown in economic growth in the United States will hurt its non-oil exports.

The worst victims of higher oil prices may be the countries in Eastern Europe. They will not only have to

pay international prices for their oil now, but also have to make the payments in hard currencies.

NATO Multinational Armed Forces Viewed

HK3008021790 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 15, 1 Aug p 10

[Article by Tian Li (3944 4539): "The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Will Establish a Contingent of Multinational Troops"]

[Text] The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) summit which ended in early July adopted a novel resolution: NATO is to scrap the "frontier defense" strategy and organize a contingent of multinational troops. It will be smaller in scale but more mobile than the existing NATO military organization and termed by the Western press "Pan-European troops" or "European troops."

It is known that the multinational forces are armed forces within NATO where its nature is concerned. Organizing such multinational forces is an important measure to reform NATO's organization and military system. The scale of the multinational forces will depend on the results of the negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe and the reduced Soviet military threat. Reportedly, the first step will be to form multinational army-level troops comprised of division-level soldiers from the countries concerned, and the second step will be to form multinational division-level troops. The United States will primarily provide the multinational forces with nuclear troops and rear-service units, while British and French nuclear troops will constitute a special component, protecting their own countries and all of Europe. The multinational forces will be deployed in Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. France, Britain, and Germany will each hold the commander post in turn. The first commander will be a Frenchman, and Americans will not fill the post.

The tentative plan was put forward by U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney. The Pentagon held discussions on the project early this year. Cheney believed that given the sharp change in East Europe, the integrated headquarters under a U.S. four-star general will no longer suit the needs of times. Again, U.S. congressmen are opposed to sending a large number of troops to Europe, and the Soviet Union also calls on the United States to restrict the scale of future German Armed Forces. Under the circumstances, the Bush administration hopes to legalize the U.S. right to station troops in Europe through organizing multinational forces to ensure the United States will have a hand in the affairs in Europe and can safeguard its position as leader of the Western alliance. Therefore, the United States suggested building up a European multinational armed force in an attempt to readjust its relations with Europe. Cheney also tried to change NATO's existing organizational structure under which an army is composed of soldiers of a single

country. Under the new system, divisions of different countries will be placed under a reorganized army command post. For instance, an army may be composed of a U.S. division, a German division, and a British division. This system is the Pentagon's blueprint for future European multinational forces.

The U.S. suggestion about forming a European multinational armed force met with mixed reaction among heads of state and defense ministers of West European countries, who have different mentalities. Germany expressed firm support for the suggestion. The multinational forces will not only be deployed in Germany, but also in other West Europe countries. This will help Germany to improve its image. In addition, the formation of the multinational forces will be different from NATO and will help iron out the difference with the Soviet Union over the military status of a unified Germany and the promotion of German unification. A U.S. official source said: "West German leaders hope the United States will regard the formation of multinational forces as a means to assist the Kohl government."

Britain was not as enthusiastic about the suggestion, but it was not against it. The reason is: Britain will join the multinational forces and will take its turn in assuming the office of the commander, which will be beneficial. Again, Britain will strengthen its military cooperation with France in the related course, thus boosting its status in the European joint defense.

France was a little more enthusiastic about the suggestion than Britain. The reasons are: One, since it possesses independent nuclear forces and powerful conventional troops, it hopes it will become Europe's leader through joining the multinational forces in the capacity of a military power; two, by organizing such a multinational armed force, France will be able to station troops in Germany, thus containing the latter's military expansion.

People will soon witness the emergence of a new multinational armed force on the European Continent, one similar to the UN peace-keeping force (comprised of troops from many countries) but different from the existing NATO military set-up.

Chinese Official Interviewed on Relations

AU3008095390 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 27 Aug 90 p 3

[Interview with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei by Zoltan Laczik in Budapest; date not given: "We Oppose Visits by Official Persons to Taiwan"]

[Text] Following his three-day visit in Hungary, Tian Zengpei left our country on 26 August. He was received by Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky in Budapest. Foreign Ministry sources informed us that the recent talks in Budapest represented the culmination of Hungarian-Chinese relations this year. During his visit in Hungary,

Tian Zengpei answered the questions of a NEPSZA-BADSAG reporter in writing, and he expressed Beijing's official position on various subjects.

[Laczik] Mr. Tian Zengpei! You are the highest ranking Chinese politician to visit Hungary since the new Hungarian Government has taken office. How did Beijing evaluate the change in our regime and the restructuring in Hungary?

[Tian] I arrived here after the political changes in Hungary. I think that the changes taking place within a given country are the internal affairs of that given country; every country has the right to choose its social system. The evaluation of such changes is also the individual right of every nation. China has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, and respects the choice of every individual country.

[Laczik] Chinese diplomatic circles have probably also noticed the fact that the foreign policy of the new government in Budapest is also focusing on other areas, compared with previous times....

[Tian] I think that it is also the sovereign internal affairs of a given government to determine the country's foreign policy.

We have, of course, also noticed a certain recent regression in our bilateral relations. We believe that this is only a temporary phenomenon.

Making use of this opportunity, we again confirm that China is ready to maintain and develop normal inter-state relations with the Eastern European countries, including Hungary, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

[Laczik] China is the most populous country on earth; therefore, the events taking place there are important for the outside world. Looking at it from Eastern Europe, it seems as if the reform has come to a sudden standstill in Beijing; moreover, as they say here, it seems as if a regression to the old ways is going on. Do you agree with this?

[Tian] The concept according to which there has been a regression in the area of reforms and opening in China is based on a misunderstanding. The past ten years and more, during which China has been conducting a policy of reform and openness, have been the most successful period in our economic activity—as well as in other areas—since the declaration of our Republic. I can declare that China will continue to consistently implement its policy of reforms and openness, and we will strive to carry out this policy better and even more consistently. There has been an even more comprehensive reform in China in the past year.

Concerning our political reform, we further consolidated and perfected the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultations, led by the Chinese Communist

Party; furthermore, we determined the content, requirements, and basic forms of political consultations and democratic supervision.

Regarding our economic system, we attributed greater attention to deepening the enterprise reform and to managing the relations between the state and the enterprises, and we further strengthened the enterprise vitality; on the other hand, we continued to perfect our economic macro-management system, including the reform of the planning, management, financial, pricing, and other mechanisms. We took even bigger steps in opening up to the world at large. The volume of actual foreign capital investments in 1989 increased by 14.1 percent compared with 1988. A considerable increase took place in the sphere of foreign capital investments in the first half of 1990. At present, there are more than 23,000 enterprises with foreign capital investment.

[Laczik] Promising signs have been emerging on the issue of settling the Cambodian affair in recent weeks, and, according to the observers, China's position has seemed to change now that Beijing remains the sole supporter of the "Khmer Rouge." What is China's current position on the Cambodian issue?

[Tian] The war in Cambodia has not ended to this very day. Foreign troops also participate in this war, and, therefore, the nature of this issue has not changed. The consultations of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the two key issues of settling the Cambodian affair—the military aspect of this problem and the regime of the transitional period—led to clear progress and accelerated the process of settling the Cambodian issue. The documents referring to the ways of settling this problem were widely supported by the countries of the world which think that this is the basic pillar of settling the Cambodian affair. China supports the establishment of a supreme national council made up of representatives of the four sides in Cambodia, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, within the framework of this comprehensive solution. China and Vietnam are neighbors. We are striving to develop good-neighborly relations with Vietnam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. There is no reason why our countries should not coexist as friendly neighbors. We sincerely hope that Vietnam will fully withdraw its troops from Cambodia, and will accept the position on the comprehensive settling of the Cambodian issue—something which would benefit the normalization of Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

[Laczik] Many reports refer to more intensive Chinese-Taiwan trade relations. What is the volume of your economic relations? What is the reaction of Beijing to the increasingly close economic ties between Eastern European countries—including Hungary, and Taiwan?

[Tian] According to statistics from Hong Kong, the trade volume between the two shores of the gulf exceeds \$3 billion. Taiwanese capital investments in mainland China have constantly increased in the past two years.

The investments approved by the end of 1989 alone affected more than 1,000 Chinese enterprises. The value of contracts signed with investors from Taiwan exceeded \$1 billion.

Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. Trade between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, and the investments of our compatriots in China, represents internal Chinese trade and investments.

The principled position of the Chinese Government on the issue of Taiwan is well known. We have repeatedly declared that we do not condemn other countries which have diplomatic relations with us when they have private entrepreneurial and trade relations with Taiwan. At the same time, we strictly oppose the establishment of official relations between Taiwan and other countries which have diplomatic relations with us—including the establishment of any institutions that exercise an official function, involve the official visit of official persons in Taiwan, or the invitation of officials from Taiwan.

Delegate Addresses UN Crime Prevention Congress

*OW2808194890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1112 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[By reporter Zhou Shuxia (0719 3219 7209)]

[Text] Havana, 27 Aug (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation is attending the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crimes and Treatment of Offenders here. Shao Wenhong, deputy representative [fu dai biao 0479 0108 5903] of the Chinese delegation, pointed out today: The Chinese Government attaches importance to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Shao Wenhong said that juvenile delinquency has become a daily worsening social problem in most regions of the world. She said: China has a population of 1.1 billion; some 300 million are juveniles under 18. Due to various reasons, there has been a rise in juvenile delinquency tendencies in many parts of China in recent years.

She said: In the light of the overall situation of China's juveniles, especially the situation and tendency of juvenile delinquency, the Chinese Government has attached importance to legislation and legal protection for juveniles, while making comprehensive efforts to deal with juvenile delinquency.

The Chinese representative [as transmitted] believes that the institution and improvement of juvenile legislation are indispensable to preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency. Considering China's reality, we have gradually set up collegial panels for handling juvenile criminal cases (also known as "juvenile courts") in recent years, so as to actively use legal means and give maximum play to the functional role of courts in preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency. This is a major reform of China's judicial system.

She said: Juvenile adjudication in China is done in accordance with the relevant stipulations of China's Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law as well as China's policy of helping juvenile delinquents by education and persuasion. At the same time, it also takes into account the special characteristics of juvenile delinquents.

She pointed out: The juvenile court will continue to do a great deal of work after it finishes the adjudication of a case. It will keep in touch with correctional institutions where the juvenile delinquent is serving time, and brief the institutions on the background of the juvenile delinquent so that the correctional institutions know how to help and educate them properly. The juvenile court also helps public security organs, neighborhood committees, and residents committees formulate measures to help and educate juvenile delinquents on probation or exempted from criminal sanctions.

She said: The public security, procuratorial, and justice departments and the courts in China are making concerted efforts to further improve the juvenile courts systematically and scientifically.

UN Convention on Rights of Children Signed

*OW2908182390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1740 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] United Nations, August 29 (XINHUA)—China today signed the U.N. convention on the rights of the child, a move to help the world community promote public attention to the well-being of children.

Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations Li Daoyu, who signed the convention on behalf of the Chinese Government, told XINHUA after the signing ceremony that he is delighted that from now on China has become one of the signatories of the convention.

"As the largest country in the world in terms of population, China pays great attention to the health and education of children," Ambassador Li said.

He said the adoption of the convention by the U.N. General Assembly had gone through a long preparatory process, in which China had taken a very active part.

He described the convention as a very important document, which is aimed at providing basic protection for the world's children, especially those in the developing countries.

"Since the convention was designed to protect our future generations and to enable our children to grow healthily, China voted for the convention" [closing quotation marks as received] at last year's General Assembly, Li said.

So far, 105 countries of the 159 U.N. member states have signed the convention and 31 of them ratified or accepted it as international law governing their child policy.

According to the United Nations, the convention will enter into force as international law on September 2 this year.

"It was really a great moment that China, one of the world's biggest countries, signed the convention," said G. Korontzis, legal officer of the U.N. Office of Legal Affairs.

"Chinese have a very good tradition of respect for children," he said. "I think China's signing of the convention represents a very valuable contribution to the international community," he added.

United States & Canada

Article on U.S. National Security Council

HK2908122590 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 15, 1 Aug 90 pp 12-13

[Article by Tian Zhili (3944 1807 4539): "Evolution of the U.S. National Security Council"]

[Text] The U.S. National Security Council [NSC] is directly under the leadership of the U.S. President and is the supreme leading organ of the U.S. defense apparatus and military forces.

It Emerged As the Times Required

The U.S. NSC came into being after World War II. But even before the war, the plan to set up this organ had been formulated and deliberated. At that time, the United States and its ally Britain, often discussed and coordinated their operations. In the course of their cooperation, the United States came to see the strengths of Britain's defense coordination system, Joint Chief of Staff [JCS] system, and Imperial Defense Committee, which were all independent yet unified. In 1947, the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate proposed in a report, to remove "some flaws" in the U.S. defense structure, including the dilatoriness and costliness of war mobilization, inadequate quantity and accuracy of intelligence, poor integration of political and military objectives, and so on. It was suggested in the report, that a "nearly perfect national security organ" be set up.

On 26 June 1947, Congress passed the first national security act, the "National Security Act of 1947." Its main provisions included: (1) Setting up a President-headed national security council for coordinating domestic and foreign policies, and military policies that are related to national security, and, on the basis of this, providing counsel for the President; (2) setting up a central intelligence agency [CIA]; (3) setting up a national security resource committee; and (4) setting up a department of defense which is to manage, guide, and control the work in the sub-departments of defense established by individual armed services. In the follow-up "Amendments of 1949 to the National Security Act," some concrete contents of the Act were amended and supplemented. Its main stipulations include: (1)

Bringing the Vice President into the NSC and removing Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force from the Council; (2) bringing the Department of Defense and all military organs under the nonmilitary Secretary of Defense and removing the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force from the Cabinet, making them military departments under the Department of Defense; (3) installing the post of JCS Chairman.

The U.S. NSC consists of the President and his appointees, mainly including the Vice President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense. The opinions of the CIA Director and JCS Chairman are also heeded. This council is a component of the President's administrative office and its staff is managed by a nonmilitary administrative secretary appointed by the President.

It Is Stamped With the Brands of Different Presidents

In the postwar period of 30 years from Truman to Bush, the scope and power of the NSC have been constantly expanded. After the council was founded in September 1947, the initial operations were conducted through various inter-departmental standing subcommittees. These subcommittees were responsible for policies in given domains, for instance, the ordinary policy decrees to be approved by the President and policies on national security strategy, bilateral and inter-regional relations, arms control, trade, and government organizations.

In 1953, Eisenhower became the President of the United States. Influenced by his military career, the new President hoped to establish a national security organ similar to Britain's wartime cabinet. He maintained that military and economic affairs were inseparable. Therefore, he brought the Director of Federal Budgeting Bureau and Secretary of the Treasury into the NSC. Besides, he also selected a man of great ability from the White House officials and made him adviser to, and manager of, the NSC, responsible to the President alone. The NSC in the Eisenhower age was a inter-departmental leading body with presidential authority.

During Kennedy's presidency, the NSC, apart from interpreting policies, took the responsibility of assisting the President in his day-to-day work. Its staff were no longer career officials but appointees of the President. They, in fact, became members of the President's office and followed nothing but his instructions in carrying out policies. In May 1961, Kennedy instructed navy engineers to rebuild the bowling pitch in the basement of the west wing of the White House into an information office. In this office, a round-the-clock duty arrangement was made so that there were always people collecting, processing, and transferring the correspondence between the White House and the State Department, Department of Defense, CIA, and overseas organizations. After Johnson succeeded him, most of the characteristics that Kennedy had given to the NSC remained.

When Nixon was in office, the national security strategy went through a major readjustment and Nixon appointed Kissinger as national security adviser. This

made the NSC unprecedentedly active in carrying out the President's policies. It played a leading role in discussing issues of defense, intelligence, and foreign policies; and became a super "all-controlling," "omnipotent" organization. Kissenger often took the world by surprise with his "balancing diplomacy," such as the truce in Vietnam, normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, the Berlin issue, and arms control, leaving the State Department in the dark. Matching the rapid growth of the NSC's function during Nixon's term of office, its membership increased by nearly 70 percent and its budget tripled. And Kissenger, as adviser to the NSC, was extremely powerful and held sway at that time.

When the U.S. presidency went to Carter, he appointed Brezinskey as national security adviser and had him head a special coordination committee for handling emergencies, arms control, and inter-departmental cooperation. Though the height of splendor that the NSC had experienced in the Nixonian age was now history, Brezinskey was still heavily relied upon by Carter, and the NSC still played a crucial role in matters concerning security and diplomacy.

After Reagan took up presidency, the power and membership of the NSC were slashed. The power to formulate diplomatic, defense, and intelligence policies, all previously vested in the NSC adviser alone, were now divided among the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and CIA Director. In each of these three sectors, a high-level inter-departmental team headed by an official from a government organization was set up to give counsel and assistance to the NSC. After the "Irangate incident" was exposed in 1986, the function and competence of the U.S. NSC became quite a controversy. The Presidential Special Examination Committee, headed by former senator John Tower, investigated the policy-making process and function of the NSC in a most thorough way, and arrived at this conclusion: The system of the NSC "is, fundamentally speaking, a very sound policy-making organ for national security." The Tower committee also suggested: (1) Increasing the power of the NSC adviser, who should take charge of the key inter-departmental subcommittees; (2) while ensuring the function of the NSC, attaching more importance to the legal matters involved in the operation of the NSC. Thereupon, the NSC formed a "policy examination team," consisting of high officials from the State Department, Department of Defense, CIA, and JCS, and interim representatives from other government departments. This team, holding more than 170 meetings in two years, took care of an extensive range of affairs, from the U.S. military operation in the Gulf, to East-West trade, and international whaling.

The Evolution Continues

In March 1990, President Bush submitted to Congress, a report on "National Security Strategy"—the first after his inauguration. In this report, which claimed itself to "usher in a new era that transcends containment" and shows the direction "for entering the next century,"

Bush put forward the strategic national security objective of "safeguarding the U.S. security and promoting the U.S. interests;" and advanced the policy of comprehensively using political, economic, military, and diplomatic means for national security. At the moment, President Bush's NSC, under the care of its adviser Brent Scowcroft, is now "playing the role of an honest broker, coordinator, and manager of inter-departmental cooperation." Foreseeably, as the concept of U.S. "national security" keeps stretching, the evolution of the U.S. NSC will go on.

China Eastern Airlines Orders Five Planes

OW2708172590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1503 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Shanghai, August 27 (XINHUA)—China Eastern Airlines has placed an order with McDonnell Douglas Corp. for five MD-11 passenger planes.

Yuan Taoyuan, president of China Eastern Airlines, said today that the planes will go into service on the new Shanghai-Los Angeles line from next May.

Soviet Union

Vice Premier Meets Soviet Labor Committee Group

OW2908120590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1130 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met F.P. Kovrigo, first vice-chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs of the Soviet Union, and his party here this afternoon.

At the invitation of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Soviet guests are here to discuss the signing of an agreement on the service of China's laborers in Soviet enterprises.

Labor Agreement Signed

OW3008082990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0641 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—An agreement on labor service was signed between the Chinese and Soviet Governments here this morning.

The agreement outlines the principles concerning Chinese citizens to work in Soviet enterprises, integrated complexes and organizations.

Li Lanqing, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and E.P. Kovrigo, Soviet first vice-chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Since 1988, with the normalization and development of the Sino-Soviet relations, some 30,000 Chinese persons have worked in the Soviet Union.

According to the agreement, China and the Soviet Union will strengthen cooperation in the utilizing labor forces.

Kovrigo and his party arrived here August 23 and will leave here for home today.

CPSU Congress, Soviet Situation Viewed

HK2908110790 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 15, 1 Aug 90, pp 7-8

[Article by Can Sun (0639 5549): "CPSU Holds Its 28th Congress"]

[Text] The 28th Congress of the CPSU was held in Moscow from 2 to 13 July. Gorbachev delivered a political report on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress. The party congress also summed up the historical process of the five-year reform, analyzed the current political and economic situation inside the Soviet Union, decided on the party's tasks in the future, reorganized the central leading organs, and elected the new Central Committee headed by Gorbachev. The main task of the congress was to formulate a new program for action and fix a clear development orientation for the CPSU in the future. The congress made great efforts to maintain the party's unity, prevent a split, and keep its position as the ruling party in the Soviet Union.

The Congress Was Opened Ahead of Schedule Under a Grim Situation

The 28th CPSU Congress was held as Soviet society came to a crucial turning point in history. After the 27th party congress, profound changes occurred in the country. Because of the "heavy historical legacy," plus the errors in the reform policies, the contradictions in the transition process from the old structure to the new were intensified, and the entire Soviet Union was drawn into a social crisis. First, the economic situation was serious. In the five years of reform, the economic growth speed continued to decline, and this tendency has been worsened, rather than mitigated in recent months. In the first four months of 1990, a negative growth rate appeared for the first time in the past several decades, in the absolute quantity of social production; and the national income decreased by 1.7 percent from the level in the same period of last year, while the income of individual residents increased sharply by 13.4 percent. The imbalance between supply and demand in the consumption market, and between financial revenue and expenditure, was also worsened. On the other hand, the political situation also became tense. The separatist tendency in various republics, especially the three republics on the coast of the Baltic Sea, brought the danger of the disintegration of the Union. In the course of "Glasnost," all kinds of thoughts were spread, and various unofficial organizations appeared. As a result, the political struggle in society was also reflected to a more and more intense degree inside the party. After the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee put forward the draft of the action program for the 28th congress in

February, the "faction of the democratic program," the "faction of the Marxist program," and other factions inside the party also put forward their own action program drafts. Fierce debates broke out between various factions, and the party was facing the danger of being split.

Under such a grim situation, it was urgently necessary to solve this question: Where should the CPSU go, and where should the reform in the Soviet Union go? So, the party decided to hold the party congress ahead of time on two occasions.

Seeking Compromise in the Intense Controversy

As compared with the 27th party congress four years ago, the recent 28th party congress was characterized by the intense confrontation of various viewpoints while efforts were also made to seek compromise, which seemed to be the congress' basic theme.

At the beginning of the congress, the debate over the agenda lasted more than two hours. Finally, the motions which required the entire members of the central committee to resign and demanded that representatives of various factions be able to deliver supplementary reports to the congress, were rejected. The deputies gave different assessments of the political report, the work report delivered by members and alternate members of the Politburo, and members of the Secretariat, and the work of the Central Committee. They criticized the party's ideological work and economic policy most sharply. Many deputies pointed out that the main reason for the decline of the party's prestige was the weakening and disintegration of the party's ideological work. The central authorities also admitted that "serious errors" were made in this domain. Party deputies also generally expressed discontent with the government's plan for shaking off the crisis. Finally, the congress adopted a resolution, supporting the resolution of the Second Soviet People's Congress and the Supreme Soviet late last year for formulating a clear program for transition to an adjustable market economy in stages, and adopting certain urgent measures for stabilizing the socioeconomic conditions in the whole country. At the party congress, opinions on assessing the current situation, foreign policy, and the market economy were widely divergent. Some people complained that reform was simply a blunder, and many problems were caused by the erroneous decision of the current leaders, rather than being caused by "historical heritage." On the other hand, most people held that although there were major policy errors, reform was still a correct decision. Some deputies criticized the Soviet leader for making too many concessions in the East-West disarmament negotiations, for losing Eastern Europe, and endangering the Soviet Union's safety. On the other hand, the leader of the department concerned stressed that "there would be no negotiations if there were no concessions" and that the concessions made by the Soviet Union did not endanger national interests. He argued that safety not only comes from military strength, but that "political means can also

create conditions for ensuring that the nation will face neither rivals nor enemies."

Some people pointed out that the introduction of private ownership would cause retrogression in Soviet society, and they demanded "immediate abandonment of the market which is incompatible with Marxist principles." However, most people agreed with the transition to the market economy, and at the same time, called for formulating some explicit social security mechanisms and allowing private enterprise to exist within a limited scope. In short, opposite viewpoints on various issues were expressed at the congress, and some of them were sharply antagonistic to each other. Sometimes, the debates between the deputies became white-hot.

At the same time, there was a loud call for "safeguarding unity and opposing splits" at the congress. Before the congress, while facing the danger of the party's split, the principal leader of the CPSU repeatedly stressed the great significance of maintaining the party's unity on many occasions. On the eve of the congress, the party central leadership issued a document and explicitly pointed out that the party's reform "must guarantee the democratic unity of the party rank and file, and prevent any factional split." After the congress was opened, Gorbachev again repeatedly stressed the need to unite all "healthy forces." The deputies also continuously called for maintaining unity in their speeches. Outside the party congress, the masses in various social circles sent a lot of letters to the congress to express their hope of preventing the party's split. In these circumstances, although Yeltsin and some representatives of the "democratic program faction" announced their decision to withdraw from the party when the congress was near its end, the majority of representatives still basically supported the party's programmatic statement, the new party constitution, and Gorbachev's political report.

Determine the Explicit Character of the Party's "Renovation"

An important subject at the 28th CPSU Congress was the party's "renovation." The congress held that the party committed many mistakes in history and many errors also appeared in the course of reform, all this led to the sharp decline of the party's prestige. At the same time, in recent years, the party's position and role in social life have also changed. In a certain period, there was fierce controversy over the character, position, and role of the CPSU inside and outside the party. This caused the confusion of people's thinking and brought about some confused ideas. The "democratic program faction" openly called for changing the party's character and turning the party from the vanguard into a parliamentary party. It also called for giving up the communist objective and changing the party's name into "socialist party" or "democratic socialist party." In these circumstances, the 28th CPSU Congress had to answer the question of how to renovate the party.

First, it was necessary to stipulate the party's character, objective, and ideological foundation. The CPSU programmatic statement declared that the CPSU is "a party that takes socialism as its current selection and takes communism as the future vista;" the CPSU "relies on the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and other social strata that are loyal to the socialist selection, and represents and safeguards the people's interests," and "wins the vanguard role with its concrete action;" the CPSU "creatively develops" the thoughts of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and takes the building of "humanitarian and democratic socialism" as its objective on the basis of "profoundly assimilating" all progressive thinking results in the world.

Second, the party's position, role, and functions were also changed. The CPSU programmatic statement indicated that the CPSU resolutely gave up its "political monopoly" position, and would form "partner and comradely" relations with the trade unions, the communist youth league, and all other social organizations. "In the equal competition with other political forces in society," the party will "safeguard its political leading position" and will turn itself from a "state party" into a "political leading party." The party will give up its practice of "monopolizing all state organs and economic management organs." The party's main functions will be changed into: Theoretically formulating the strategies, tactics, and programs for reform; ideologically giving publicity to its objective and policies; politically strengthening the struggle in the election campaigns and in parliament, while conducting the day-to-day ideological work; organizationally "giving up the system of democratic centralism formed under the structure of issuing administrative orders," but in the inner-party political life, "the broadest democracy must still be consistently and properly combined with centralism and discipline." The party's grass-roots organizations will be established in productive units and localities.

The General Guideline for Domestic and Foreign Policy

The 28th CPSU Congress adopted Gorbachev's political report, the new party constitution, and the CPSU programmatic statement. The party congress also adopted such important resolutions as that "on the Political Report Delivered by the CPSU Central Committee to the 28th Party Congress and on the Party's Tasks;" that "on the Current Conditions of the Peasants and the Party's Policy toward Agriculture;" "on the Basic Principles for the Party's Military Policies at the Current Stage;" "on the Nationality Policy;" and that "on Safeguarding the Democratic Rights and Opposing the Persecution of Communist Party Members." These documents and resolutions put forward a general guideline for the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy for a certain period to come.

In the political field, the main task in the coming period is to ensure the normal operation of the Soviet state system, to consolidate law and order, and to enforce discipline. A new Union treaty will be formulated as

soon as possible. While guaranteeing the sovereign power of all republics, the treaty will ensure the unity of the whole Union. The party's self-renovation will be unfolded on a full scale after the congress concludes.

In the economic field, the state ownership system will be maintained while "various forms of ownership" are being introduced, and the transition to an "adjustable market economy" will be advanced in stages under this condition. For this purpose, the government is formulating a well-coordinated "transition" program, which will be submitted to parliament for deliberation in September.

In the diplomatic field, the congress indicated that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the "new thinking diplomacy." The congress documents held that qualitative changes had occurred in Soviet-U.S. relations, and stressed the need to develop economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries, and to actively pursue and participate in the process of the world's economic integration "in order to promote the process of domestic reform and to guarantee the stability of the domestic situation." The congress stressed the "great significance" of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations for the two peoples, as well as for the world as a whole, and stressed the need to "fully develop the positive tendency in relations with the PRC."

At present, there are serious crises and sharp contradictions in Soviet society and inside the CPSU. The changes after the 28th party congress will continue to be noteworthy.

Official Meets Soviet Youth League Official

OW2908110890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0946 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, met with a group of Soviet visitors from the Soviet Communist Youth League led by D.P. Brajish, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union.

Northeast Asia

Li Peng Meets Japanese Parliamentary Delegation

OW29081115690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1135 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Yoshio Sakurai, speaker of Japan's House of Representatives, here today.

Sakurai, also head of the Japanese sports-enthusiast Diet Members League, is leading a delegation from the league. [passage omitted]

Li also reiterated the Chinese Government's principled stand on the Gulf crisis. He said China is opposed to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait and to military involvement by big powers.

He said China is very much concerned and anxious about the current situation in the Gulf, and hopes that the international community will work hard to prevent the deterioration of the situation.

China welcomes and supports mediation by the United Nations, the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council to solve the present dispute by peaceful means, he added.

Li also briefed the delegation on China's current economic situation.

Sakurai congratulated Li on his recent successful visit to Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. [passage omitted]

Gulf Crisis Viewed

OW2908141790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 GMT
29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 29 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng called Wednesday on Japan to act on its own in the crisis in the Persian Gulf, apparently hoping to dissuade it from cooperating too closely with the international military blockade of Iraq.

"Japan should keep in step with the international community on the Middle East problem and at the same time should have its own thinking and act on its own," Li said.

The Chinese premier made the remarks to a Japanese parliamentary group visiting China to promote sporting exchanges. The group is led by Yoshio Sakurai, speaker of the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, Japan's former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru arrived here Wednesday for an eight-day visit to exchange views with Chinese leaders.

Former Japanese Official Leaves for PRC

OW2908111090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0945 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA)—Former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru left here for China this afternoon for an eight-day goodwill mission.

It is the first time for Kanemaru to visit the People's Republic of China.

During his stay in China, Kanemaru, a senior leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), is expected to hold talks with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Kanemaru is heading a 16-member delegation including 10 Diet (parliament) members.

State Councillor Meets Japanese Private Group
OW3008100590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0947 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Song Jian met here this afternoon with a visiting group from the Japan Techno-Economics Society, which is headed by its Vice-President Yoshimitsu Takeyasu.

During the meeting, Song briefed the visitors on China's efforts to develop international scientific-technological cooperation, as well as the policy for and the development of science and technology in the country.

Song encouraged non-governmental scientific organizations in China and Japan to strengthen.

Near East & South Asia

Last Group of Nationals Return From Kuwait
OW2908104790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1026 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—The last group of Chinese personnel, 187 in all, arrived here from Kuwait by a chartered plane this afternoon.

Since August 24, a total of 4,737 Chinese who had been working in Kuwait, primarily construction workers for contracted projects, have arrived home on CAAC chartered planes or regular flights. They flew to Beijing via Amman, capital of Jordan, and Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates.

Besides, 137 Taiwanese and five Hong Kong compatriots had reached Amman from Kuwait with the help of the Chinese Embassy in Kuwait. Except for one Hong Kong businessman, who arrived here together with other Chinese personnel and then returned to Hong Kong, all of them were expected to fly home from Amman.

It is learned that all the Chinese home-comers have returned to their original work units.

According to an official in charge of the transportation work, the home-coming operation has proceeded smoothly and won praise from the returnees.

Some home-comers shed tears and some held banners written with the slogan "I miss you, motherland," as they alighted from the planes.

'Roundup' on Pakistani Political Developments
OW2908143490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 29 Aug 90

[“Roundup: Pakistan Caretaker Government Makes Efforts for Winning Elections”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, August 29 (XINHUA)—The caretaker Government of Pakistan are [as received] making efforts

to secure victory over the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in the October general elections.

Taking advantage of the dissolution of the National Assembly and dismissal of Benazir Bhutto's government by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on August 6, the caretakers, appointed by the president on the same day have piled corruption allegations against the PPP government especially against the Bhutto family. For this purpose they have set up special courts to conduct accountability against those corrupt officials and legislators in the Benazir regime.

They alleged that Benazir's husband Asif Zardai, her father-in-law and other close relatives were involved in corruption cases and misuse of power and public funds and accountability would be carried out against them.

Benazir's private secretary, Asif's close friends in economic circle, his driver and ex-commando have been arrested in bid to turn them into [word indistinct] against the Bhutto family.

Benazir Bhutto has disclosed that the caretaker government has suggested that she leave the country and renounce politics forever, otherwise her husband would be brought to book.

The caretaker government is reportedly busy persuading more PPP leaders and workers to leave Benazir and join hands with it through money or pressure. Three noted PPP leaders have already joined the caretaker government both at the center and in the province.

Benazir Bhutto has said that the caretaker government is promoting "horse trading" by offering PPP men both offices and money to win their support in the general elections to be held on October 24. The special courts are part of horse trading and the idea behind the accountability process is to "crush the PPP leadership" so that other groups could win the elections easily.

Meanwhile, the caretaker government has worked hard to get all the anti-PPP forces behind it to collectively face the PPP challenge in the elections. Activities in this regard are in full swing in the country and some progress has been reportedly made.

The Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI), an alliance of eight parties, in its recent long discussions and consultations has decided to conduct elections with one symbol and banner and all the candidates would be finalized in the five-member high command committee. Besides they would make efforts to ask other parties except PPP to join the IJI so as to form one platform against the PPP.

What remains to be seen is how far the government could split the PPP and to what extent the caretakers could get all the other groups and forces, which have serious differences among themselves, united in a short span of two months.

Both the caretaker government and the PPP are busy making preparations for their final battle in the forthcoming general elections and neither of the two is likely to get a clear majority in the elections.

Friendship Association Invites Pakistani Official

*OW2808133190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1204 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Seypidin Aze met Chairman of Pakistan's All Pakistan-China Friendship Association Gulzar Ahmed here today.

Ahmed arrived [in] Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Sri Lankan Cultural Minister Views Relations

*OW2808191090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1523 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Colombo, August 28 (XINHUA)—Sri Lankan Minister of Cultural Affairs and Information M. Lokubandara told three visiting Chinese writers today that Sri Lanka was keen on expanding cultural relations with China.

The minister made the remark when he met the Chinese writers' team led by Li Zhuanfeng.

The team arrived here on August 25 at the invitation of Sri Lanka People's Writers' Front, the second largest writers' organization in Sri Lanka.

Lokubandara said that the policy of Sri Lankan Government led by President Ranasinghe Premadasa is to establish close cultural links with other countries in the world. The Chinese writers took part in the opening ceremony of a Sri Lanka-Chinese book exhibition at the Colombo public library on August 26.

During their stay in Sri Lanka, the Chinese writers will meet their colleagues in Colombo and some other cities in the country and discuss with them how to strengthen the links of writers between the two countries.

The Chinese writers' team will leave here for home on September 5.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Cameroonian Foreign Ministry Official Visits
*OW3008085990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0643 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a goodwill mission from Cameroon, which is headed by Secretary-General Jean-Marie Happy Tchankou of the Foreign Ministry.

The group is here on a week-long visit as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They have toured Suzhou, Shanghai and Nanjing in addition to Beijing.

Sino-Ethiopian Economic Cooperation Discussed

*OW2808190890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1803 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 28 (XINHUA)—The Sino-Ethiopian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade began a three-day meeting here this afternoon to discuss ways to expand the existing cooperation between the two countries.

The two delegations to the meeting are respectively led by Chinese Assistant Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Yan and Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Aklilu Afewrok.

The two sides will explore the possibilities to increase their cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, water resources development, science and technology.

They are expected to sign a joint statement at the end of the meeting on the outcome of their discussions.

Formed in April 1988, the joint commission is charged with the responsibility to examine and review the implementation of agreements [word indistinct] between the two countries in various economic fields and to study potentialities for expanding bilateral cooperation.

It is also mandated to initiate and consider recommendations aimed at increasing Sino-Ethiopian economic cooperation.

Yang, Senegalese Foreign Minister Hold Talks

*OW2908081090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0751 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun and visiting Senegalese Foreign Minister Oumar Sy Seydina discussed the international situation and Sino-Senegalese relations at a meeting here today.

Yang said that the relaxation of East-West relations is a good thing, but this does not mean there is tranquillity throughout the world. The current Gulf crisis bears this view out, he added.

He called on the Third World countries to work for mutual understanding and better co-operation in the face of the rapidly changing world situation.

Expressing satisfaction with Sino-Senegalese relations, Yang also briefed the visitor on the situation in China.

Seydina conveyed Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's wish for stronger ties between Senegal and China. The

foreign minister reaffirmed Senegal's full support for the Chinese Government's position on the question of Taiwan.

Dwelling on the Gulf crisis, Seydina said that Senegal condemns Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Senegal recognizes that it is within the sovereign rights of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to invite friendly countries to help defend their territorial integrity.

Senegal sincerely hopes that the problem will be solved peacefully in the framework of the United Nations, he added.

Present at the meeting was Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Wu Xueqian Meets Tanzania's Nyerere

*OW2808121390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1152 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing August 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met and gave a banquet here this evening for Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the South Commission and former president of Tanzania, who is here for a working visit.

During the meeting, Nyerere, who is also the former chairman of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, presented to Wu a copy of South Commission's report, which Wu described as "a very important document."

Wu said that now it is all the more necessary for the international community to appeal for the economic development of the South, for a host of problems facing countries of the South, including unequal exchange of commodities, increasingly expanding population and heavy burden of debt, need to be solved.

Wu spoke highly of "the great deal of work" Nyerere has done in that respect since he became chairman of the South Commission.

West Europe

Cypriot President Departs Beijing

*OW2908112590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0948 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Cypriot President Yeoryios Vassiliou left here for home today at the end of his state visit to China.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun saw him off at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse, congratulating him on the success of the visit.

Talks between the Cypriot and Chinese leaders showed that the two sides hold identical or similar views on many issues, Yang noted.

He expressed the conviction that Sino-Cypriot ties will grow further in the coming years.

Also describing the visit a success, Vassiliou said that the visit has provided the two sides with an opportunity to make concrete progress in the bilateral relations.

He expressed the belief that the visit would help push forward the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

He said he was pleased to be able to see many sides of the social life in Beijing during the visit.

Vassiliou invited Yang Shangkun to visit Cyprus. Yang accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The two presidents also attended a ceremony where a Sino-Cypriot marine transportation agreement was signed.

Shanghai, Marseilles Cooperation Agreement Signed

*OW2908134990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1157 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] Shanghai, August 29 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, and Marseilles in France have boosted their exchanges and co-operation with new agreements recently.

An agreement of co-operation and a memorandum of friendly exchanges were signed Monday between the two cities with their mayors—Zhu Rongji and Robert Vigeureux—attending the signing ceremony.

It is learned that the two cities intend to establish a permanent relationship of co-operation. To this end, a Shanghai-Marseilles Friendship and Co-operation Committee will be set up to take charge of the implementation of their exchange projects. The mayors of the two cities will be the committee's chairmen.

According to the agreements, a municipal engineering computer application center in Marseilles will carry out technical exchanges with Shanghai's Construction Information Department. Such technical exchanges will cover information and technology concerning the treatment of sewage and other waste.

Cultural exchanges will include some between the Shanghai television station and a video materials library in Marseilles. In autumn 1991 Marseilles will hold a "French film week" in Shanghai. The Shanghai Art Gallery and the Marseilles Museum will hold paintings exhibitions in each other's cities in 1991 and 1992, and Shanghai plans to hold an exhibition of Chinese bronze-ware in Marseilles in 1992.

In the economic and trade sector, the Shanghai Garment Association and an international garment institute in Marseilles will co-operate in garment designing. In addition, an investment delegation from Marseilles plans to visit Shanghai in 1991.

Meeting To Promote Democratic Management Opens
*HK2908134390 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Excerpts] A national conference of representatives of workers and staff members on the work of training workers and staff members and a class for training teachers to run schools with democratic management opened in the Lanhua Guesthouse on the afternoon of 28 August.

In order to enhance the sense of workers in exercising their right to carry out democratic management according to the law, ascertain in an all-round way the powers granted by the Enterprise Law to congresses of workers and staff members, and promote unceasing development of democratic management of enterprises by workers and staff members, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Denmark Development Agency—an international labor organization—worked out a cooperation plan, which decided on training 5 million representatives of workers and staff members

throughout the country between 1990 and 1992 to acquire the fundamental knowledge of democratic management in a unified and systematic way. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the meeting, Chen Bingquan, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, pointed out: The participation of workers and staff members in democratic management is to meet the needs of relying on the working class wholeheartedly and promoting the development of democracy, so we have to strengthen the work of probing into, both in theory and practice, the participation of workers and staff members in democratic management; and constantly improve the quality of workers and staff members so that they will be able to fully participate in democratic discussions on making decisions. The whole country should work as one to fulfill the training task in three years.

Denmark Development Agency deputy head (Lasji) delivered a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Political & Social

Reporting on NPC Standing Committee Meeting

Members Review PRC Foreign Policy

OW3008101790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1004 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese legislators said today that the policies and measures China has adopted concerning the Gulf crisis are in line with the aspirations and interests of most countries in the world.

Speaking at the ongoing 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 7th National People's Congress, they also expressed satisfaction with the progress China has made in foreign affairs in recent years.

Yao Guang said that the Gulf crisis has shown that the global pattern of relations between states has become imbalanced following the relaxation of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, adding that this crisis is an outstanding example of a more turbulent world.

The veteran diplomat described China's policies toward the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq as condemnation of the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, opposition to military involvement by big powers and advocacy of a solution to the dispute through peaceful negotiations, by efforts of the United Nations and within Arabian countries.

He said that these policies reflect the aspirations of most countries in the world and are playing an active role internationally.

Wang Houde shared Yao's view by saying that China's policies and measures help efforts for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, summarized the achievements China has made in foreign affairs in recent years as follows:

- China has withstood the international anti-socialist current and safeguarded the socialist system and the prestige of the Chinese people;
- China has succeeded in resisting the sanctions imposed on it by some Western countries and in making important breakthroughs and progress in its efforts to resist attempts at isolating and imposing sanctions on China;
- China has strengthened and developed its unity and co-operation with countries adjacent to it and other Third World countries; and
- China has played an important role in and made important contributions to the struggle against hegemony and for world peace.

The vice-chairman attributed all the successes to the consistent implementation of China's independent foreign policy of peace, saying that it has been fully proved that the position, principles and policies the Chinese Government has adopted in foreign affairs are completely correct.

The speakers at today's meeting came to a common conclusion that the key to the success of China's foreign affairs efforts lies in domestic work.

"Only by doing an excellent job at home can China win a higher international reputation, and play a bigger role and contribute more internationally," Yao Guang said.

Members Support Li Peng's Gulf Policy

OW2908133090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1203 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Senior Chinese legislators here today praised the progress China has made in its foreign affairs since the second half of last year.

China's efforts in overcoming various difficulties in its foreign affairs have raised the country's international prestige, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) remarked during a discussion of a report by Premier Li Peng on the international situation.

China has successfully withstood the pressures placed on it by some Western countries following June 4 of last year when China put down the anti-government riot, member Fu Hao said.

The facts have proven that China has by no means been isolated, the member added. He said it is impossible for anyone who wants to isolate China to succeed.

Many members were in agreement on the correctness of China's foreign policy—to unwaveringly carry out an independent foreign policy of peace, and expand friendly ties with the biggest possible number of countries.

In the past year, China has resumed diplomatic relations with Indonesia, established diplomatic relation with Saudi Arabia, and paved the way for establishing diplomatic relations with Singapore.

These efforts have promoted relations between China and Asian countries and strengthened cooperation and unity with Third World countries, member Deng Jiatai said.

The deputies at the meeting also expressed support for China's stand on the Gulf crisis—the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait should be solved through peaceful means by Arabian countries. The deputies said they believe the stand represents the will of most countries in the world.

They said that recent efforts by the Chinese Government in evacuating its citizens—including compatriots from

Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao—stranded in Kuwait has earned much praise from abroad.

Session To Study Draft Consular Regulations
OW3008102790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1015 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—The draft regulation on consular privileges and immunities was today presented to the ongoing 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC).

A proposal on the draft, presented by Chinese Premier Li Peng, said that it is necessary to stipulate the standings of the foreign consuls and their relevant privileges and immunities so as to promote the development of consular relations between China and other countries.

Li said in the proposal that the drawing-up of the regulation will contribute not only to developing the economic and trade, scientific and technological, cultural and educational relations between the home countries of the consuls and China but to the bringing under the scope of law consular practices in China.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen explained at today's meeting that the regulation was drafted based on relevant Chinese laws and regulations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on consular relations, adding it has also taken into account the changes and development of the standing of consuls in the world and Chinese consular practices.

China promulgated two regulations concerning foreign consuls in 1952 and 1986, respectively.

Qian said that with China's carrying out of the open policy and its participation in the Vienna Convention in 1979, consular relations between China and foreign countries have developed rapidly, and more and more foreign countries have set up consulates in China.

Therefore, he said, it is necessary to draw up and promulgate such a regulation.

The draft regulation, which consists of 28 articles, covers abode, archives and documents, as well as consular immunity.

Editorial on Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization
HK3008045990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 30 Aug 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Unremitting Efforts To Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization—Second Comment on Implementing the Party's Basic Line"]

[Text] Thanks to the strong leadership of the party central authorities, the spread of bourgeois liberalization has been curbed through acute and complicated struggle after the fourth plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. However, we must also be aware that the

ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is related to the background of the international situation and some social factors which serve as its hotbed. Therefore, we must be ready to stage a protracted struggle against it and must never lower our guard.

The struggle against bourgeois liberalization has a direct bearing on political stability in this country. Over the past few years, we "were hard on one aspect while going soft on the other." This bitter lesson, especially the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that occurred in Beijing, has clearly reminded the whole party and all the Chinese people that bourgeois liberalization is the principal enemy to stability and the four modernizations. The opposite of stability is turmoil, and the spread of bourgeois liberalization is the very root of turmoil. If turmoil is not checked, we will not be able to concentrate on construction. We are engaging in socialist construction. If the socialist system is overthrown, China will become a vassal of Western capitalist countries, and our state will lose its sovereignty. Then our economic construction will be meaningless.

Opposition to bourgeois liberalization is in the fundamental interests of all the Chinese people. To unremittingly oppose bourgeois liberalization, we must first foster a firm faith. Historical lessons merit our attention. The drive to clear spiritual pollution in 1983 and the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in 1987 were both given up halfway, leaving behind some hidden perils and sowing the seeds of turmoil. This time we must not give up our efforts halfway. The bloodshed and fire that we witnessed during the contrempts last year remain fresh in our memory. The party and the people will never forget this experience. Bourgeois liberalization did hurt us terribly! And the lesson that we have drawn from the practice of "going soft on an aspect" is a profound one indeed. The party's central authorities, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, are determined to carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization through to the end. We must be mentally well prepared for the protracted and complicated nature of this struggle, and the work in all aspects must keep pace.

After the quelling of the rebellion, while punishing according to the law an extremely few hostile elements who had violated the Constitution and criminal law, the party and government have adopted a lenient policy toward the vast majority of those who had been involved in that contrempts. Those who can be imprisoned or left at large are left at large. Those who can be penalized or exempted from penalty are exempted from penalty. Those who should be released have been released, and those who should be freed have been freed. In building socialism we must unite with all those with whom we can unite, bring into play all positive factors that can be brought into play, and turn negative factors into positive ones. The more people with whom we can unite the better. Leniency and unity is an indication of political stability. But leniency is subject to some conditions, namely, those who are guilty must plead guilty, and those

who have committed mistakes must confess their mistakes. Our unity is based on principles, namely, the four cardinal principles. We must not disregard the principles to unite with those who are stubbornly insisting on bourgeois liberalization and with those diehard hostile elements opposing the party and socialism, and we must never repeat "Mr. Dongguo's" mistake.

Bourgeois liberalization is a specific political concept which means opposition to the Communist Party and the socialist system. While opposing bourgeois liberalization, we do not oppose theoretical studies and academic debates in the fields of ideological theory, literature, arts, and so on, neither do we reject Western countries' fine culture, advanced science and technology, and modern management know-how. We must continue to implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Basically speaking, we should try to educate those who have said something wrong, written some articles spreading erroneous views, and done something wrong because of the influence of bourgeois liberalization. As for those who cannot get their thinking straightened out for the time being, we must earnestly educate them, be patient with them, and help them enhance their understanding. The struggle against bourgeois liberalization, in the final analysis, is a question of education for the broad masses, including those who have committed mistakes. We must conduct an extensive and in-depth education drive in opposition to bourgeois liberalization among the masses. This is an integral part of socialist education, one of the two aspects of the matter.

The struggle and education against bourgeois liberalization has a vital bearing on the rise and decline of the party and the state. We must carry on this struggle unremittingly through to the final victory of socialism.

Li Ruihuan Views Political Work

HK2607011090 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Jul 90 pp 1, 3, 4

[Speech by Li Ruihuan: "Several Issues Relevant To Doing Ideological and Political Work Among Workers—Speech at the Sixth Annual Symposium for the Study of Ideological and Political Work Among Chinese Workers on 18 May 1990"; place not given]

[Text] Comrades:

The ongoing annual symposium is a grand meeting for studying ideological and political work for workers. It is also a national conference on ideological and political work at enterprises. First of all, let me extend my warm congratulations to the national enterprises and enterprise ideological and political workers outstanding in ideological and political work which and who were commended today and my cordial greetings and heartfelt thanks to the comrades who have expended their energies and made contributions for ideological and political work. The central authorities attached great importance to this conference. At the beginning of the conference,

Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng sent a congratulatory message. This is a great encouragement to ideological and political workers. It also set hopes and requirements on the conference. We should implement it satisfactorily. How to intensify and improve ideological and political work at enterprises is a big and old issue, as well as a new issue. Everybody is studying it. I would like to discuss and exchange my personal deeply thought views with you all.

1. Understanding the Role and the Functions of Ideological and Political Work

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the whole party has soberly reflected on the past, pondered the future, and summed up the grave lesson of last year's political disturbance, thus deepening our understanding of the necessity and importance of doing ideological and political work. Thanks to the universal consensus of understanding reached on this issue, the situation in which stress is put on the building of material civilization while the building of spiritual civilization is neglected has been changed considerably and the ideological and political work front has taken a new turn for the better. This is a very gratifying phenomenon. Reviewing the past, we have to admit that we have gained experiences of both success and failure in the question of how to approach ideological and political work. The most glaring was that during the "Great Cultural Revolution," out of their counterrevolutionary needs, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" perverted the connotations of ideological and political work and exaggerated it to such an absurd extent that it was regarded as being "above and more important than, and prevailing over everything." Hence, idealism spread unchecked and formalism was in vogue. Ideological and political work was thus kept apart from reality and the masses in a serious way and its image and status were damaged. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, thanks to the efforts to criticize the ultraleftist line of the "gang of four" and bring order out of chaos, a new situation has emerged in ideological and political work. Comrades in the whole party, including comrades working on the ideological and political front, have made concerted efforts, thus enabling our ideological and political work to make important contributions in shifting the focus of work of the whole party, promoting socialist modernization and reform and opening up to the outside world, propagating the theory, line, and policy of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and scoring great successes on all fronts of endeavor. However, during the transitional period, many complicated developments and problems cropped up. In particular, influenced by the erroneous thinking of certain central leading comrades, there emerged a tendency to neglect or deprecate ideological and political work. It developed to the serious extent of weakening and nullifying ideological and political work in the name of "transformation" and brought about extremely bad consequences.

Historical experiences tell us that understanding the important issue of ideological and political work should not linger at the stage of having a simple perceptual knowledge of it. The issue should be studied and explored theoretically so that we can have a rational understanding about it from a scientific angle. We must also become more and fundamentally aware of the importance of doing this job well to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics, which is an objective inevitability. By doing so, we can guard against interferences from the "left" or from the right, avoid recommitting our previous mistakes in our future work, or committing fewer of them.

Ideological and political work is meant for upholding the real meaning of material conception of history. According to material conception of history in Marxism, the history of human society is the history of humanity, not deities; and it is the masses, not the small number of heroes or persons of exceptional ability, who create history. The masses demonstrated strong historical initiatives and subjective initiatives during the process of creating history. Marx pointed out: "Free and conscious activities are precisely the characteristics of mankind." Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Ideas and the like are subjective things. Deeds or actions are objective things translated from subjective ones and the special initiatives of mankind. This kind of initiative, which we call a 'conscious dynamic role,' is a special feature distinguishing man from things." Whether the display of such subjective initiatives is correct and to what degree they are displayed rests primarily with man's scientific understanding of the objective world. Ideological and political work means using the most advanced and most scientific thinking and methods of mankind to educate and enlighten people and deal with problems relevant to their stands and thinking. This will emancipate them from all sorts of fallacies and prejudices and they will become increasingly capable of understanding the world and rebuilding it. The transformation of the working class from a class-in-itself to a class-for-itself and the entering of mankind from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom are a great practical process and also a tortuous process of cognition. In this process, ideological and political work and the instillation of Marxist theory have played a very important role. Again, according to the materialist conception of history, productive forces are the decisive dynamic force propelling social development, and man is the most active element of the productive forces. Man as discussed here refers to laborers who have mastered certain skills of work and scientific and technological knowledge and who have a certain ideological consciousness and ethical accomplishments. Moreover, education and ideological and political work are indispensable in tapping people's latent capability, improving their quality, transforming their cognitive ability, and arousing their enthusiasm for creation. Practical experiences show that, along with the development of modern sciences and technology, improving workers' proficiency in science and general knowledge and heightening their ethical sense have become increasingly

important for expediting the development of productive forces. Under socialist conditions, there are many things ideological and political work can achieve in this regard, and there is a lot of space for it to maneuver. This shows that attaching importance to ideological and political work is the same as attaching importance to the masses' enormous subjective initiatives during the process of creating history, and the same as attaching importance to the decisive role of people in developing productive forces.

Ideological and political work is the essential requirement for realizing a lofty ideal. Our lofty ideal is to realize communism. A communist society wants a cornucopia of material wealth as well as the highest political consciousness. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: In a communist society, "human beings will all become selfless and bright communist laborers who have a higher educational and technical level and among them there will be no such irrationalities as cheating, hurting, and killing one another, and launching wars against one another. They will help and love one another."

These remarks clearly tell us: Ideological consciousness and ethical accomplishments of a high level are an important characteristic of the communist society. To reach such a magnificent realm, beginning with the initial stage of socialism, we must, while endeavoring to promote economic construction and creating more and more material wealth, attach great importance to socialist spiritual construction and cultivate generations of new socialist-minded people who have lofty ideals, who are ethical and educated, and who have a high sense of discipline. Without ideological and political work, our spiritual construction will not progress, our material construction cannot continue, and achieving our lofty ideals will be an empty phrase. Realization of the lofty ideal of communism is certainly not an undertaking that can be accomplished overnight; it requires a protracted historical stage of socialism. This historical stage is indispensable. In the socialist stage, especially in the initial stage of socialism, the vestiges of the old society cannot be eliminated instantaneously, and the people's minds are often entangled with outdated ideas, concepts, customs, and habits. The economic and cultural backwardness, to a great extent, hinders the enhancement of ideological and ethical standards among people, and primitive, ignorant, backward things will surface unyieldingly. The readjusted relations of interests brought about by reforms can give rise to new ideological and ethical contradictions, perplexities, and pursuits, and the rapidly changing and complicated international situation and class struggle within a certain scope in the country will continuously impact on the people's thinking in all kinds of ways. In order to overcome outdated ideas, customs, and habits; resist corrosive influence from inside and outside the country; conquer all kinds of impacts and challenges; and dispel perplexities and doubts—to accomplish all of these—vigorous ideological and political work is indispensable. Only through effective ideological and political work will the

people, in the historical stage of socialism, continuously advance toward a new ideological and ethical realm while creating material wealth. Realization of the lofty goal of communism requires protracted and arduous efforts by the people of many generations; they will have to explore courageously, work selflessly, and sacrifice their lives when necessary. In the entire process, it is unavoidable that we will encounter twists and turns, setbacks and difficulties, and various ideological problems will inevitably emerge among people. This dictates that ideological and political work must accompany and penetrate the entire course of the struggle for the communist ideal. Therefore, we can see that when ideological and political work is neglected and denied, realization of the great historical mission of the communist ideal will become empty talk.

Ideological and political work is the reliable guarantee for the implementation of the party's basic line. The basic line of China being in the initial stage of socialism, laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress, is a scientific summation of the great practice of reform and construction carried out by the entire party and the people throughout the country since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as a refined generalization of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The formation and establishment of this basic line has not come easily. As early as the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly expounded the guiding ideology of taking economic construction as the central task, and the First Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee again made a solemn resolution on it. The subsequent wavering and departing from the guiding ideology was mainly the result of confusion in people's understanding caused by various erroneous ideas, coupled with the sabotage by a very few conspirators and careerists. In order to unswervingly uphold the guiding ideology of taking economic construction as the central task of the entire country and ensure that there will be no relapse and setback in the future, we should exert efforts in various aspects, including reform of the party and state leadership system and improvement of the party's democratic centralism. Relevant and vigorous ideological and political work is also an essential requirement. The four cardinal principles are the cornerstones of the country. For some time, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, which is diametrically opposed to the four cardinal principles, was able to spread unchecked. One of the important reasons for this is the slackening, weakening, and even abolition of ideological and political work. Regarding in-depth education on the four cardinal principles to eliminate the unhealthy influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, straighten out confused ideas, enhance the cognitive ability, and effectively resist the inroads of erroneous ideological trends, we must strengthen ideological and political work. Reform and opening up is the road leading toward a strong country, and it involves

extensive and penetrating social change. Without relevant and vigorous ideological and political work, it is impossible to formulate or to effectively organize the implementation of a correct plan for reform and opening up, which may even go astray. The key to whether we can steadfastly and correctly uphold the party's basic line lies in correctly understanding the mutual relationship between the two basic points of the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up, and in conscientiously integrating the two basic points organically and implementing them in the work of all fields. To this end, relevant and vigorous ideological and political work is indispensable. Therefore, we can see that without ideological and political work, it is impossible to correctly understand or steadfastly implement the party's basic line.

Ideological and political work is the basic method for coordinating people-to-people relationships. In a socialist society, the fundamental interests of the great majority of the members of the society are identical, and sound interpersonal relations are established on common ideals, common goals, and common ethics. This is an important embodiment of the superiority of socialism. However, in society, contradictions and differences continue to exist. Because people live in the colony of society and because they are different in their social status, practical experience, level of knowledge, and cognitive ability, differences exist in their pursuit of interests, understanding of things, and inherent individual character, such as interest, disposition, and habits. Hence, a host of contradictions exist regularly and universally between colonies, between an individual and a colony, and between individuals. In order to solve such contradictions in good time to ensure social stability and development, it is necessary to carry out regular and planned coordination. Moreover, we should also notice that because our society and economy are not quite developed, the limitations of cultural backwardness; existence of different economic elements; imbalanced economic, political, and cultural developments between regions and nationalities; and differences in individual material interests caused by various reasons, plus an individual's limited understanding of the overall situation and other people, can create all kinds of unharmonious phenomena in people-to-people relationships. Coordination of people-to-people relationships cannot be carried out with simple administrative orders or with coercive measures. It can be accomplished with democratic, convincing methods of mutual communication and through criticism and self-criticism aimed at reaching mutual understanding. These are the ideological and political methods we have stressed. Without relevant and vigorous ideological and political work, knotty problems can easily arise in people-to-people relationships, thus making it difficult for us to harmonize the entire society and realize our grandiose plan.

Ideological and political work is the important way to rally the strength of the entire nation. Without the cohesive power, a nation can fall apart and a country will

certainly be in a state of disunity. China is a big country with a population of 1.1 billion people and 56 nationalities. In such a big country, when it comes to either revolution or construction, national unity and national rallying strength are necessary. The reasons for the miserable past of the semicolonial and semifeudal old China, which was subjugated to oppression and exploitation, were many, but one important reason was lack of a great power able to rally the entire nation. This situation was caused by the reactionary and corrupt ruling classes at that time. Under the present new historical situation of building socialism in China, our emphasis on the importance of ideological and political work is intended to inspire the people to cultivate a dedicated and profound sense of patriotism for our great motherland and enhance their national pride and confidence. Through conducting education in Marxism, Chinese history and national conditions, and the lofty ideals and goals, we want to "integrate" and "permeate" into the masses of people an ardent love for the Chinese nation and the common ideal of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics so that patriotism and the common ideal can become the common code of conduct and ethical norms for the people of the entire country, as well as the spiritual pillar for uniting and inspiring the people to work hard and advance courageously.

Ideological and political work is an internal requirement for socialist enterprises. China's socialist enterprises are, first and foremost, economic organizations whose fundamental task is to develop productive forces. An enterprise should persist in taking economic work as the central task in organizing workers and staff to ensure the fulfillment of production and management tasks. At the same time, socialist enterprises are enterprises based on the system of public ownership of production means. Herein lies the fundamental difference between socialist and capitalist enterprises. In a socialist enterprise, only by effectively strengthening ideological and political work can we guarantee the enterprise's resolute implementation of the party's principles and policies and the state laws and decrees, the enterprise's upholding of its socialist nature and orientation, and the position of the working class as the master of the enterprise, thereby providing a strong motive force for the enterprise's continuous development. In the last few years, the production and operation orientation of some enterprises has been incorrect and there have thus emerged some bad phenomena of infringing upon the interests of the state, the customers, and the workers and staff members. This has a direct connection with the weakened ideological and political work. We should bear this lesson in mind. Through production and social practice, our socialist enterprises should cultivate a contingent of workers and staff who have lofty ideals, general knowledge, and a high sense of ethics and discipline for shouldering the dual task of material and spiritual construction. In other words, workers and staff must be trained to perform the task of building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously, a task we have

often stressed. The strengthening of ideological and political work is essential for enterprises to fulfill the dual task. The Chinese working class is the base class of the party, the leading class of the country, and the most fundamental motive force for China's socialist modernization drive and comprehensive reform. It is also the nucleus force safeguarding social stability. In order to truthfully shoulder the grave responsibility toward the future of the country and the destiny of socialism, the working class must, while transforming the objective world, continuously enhance their consciousness of being the masters of the country and enhance their capabilities to take part in enterprise management and social affairs. Ideological and political work is irreplaceable in this aspect.

In view of the points mentioned above, our understanding of the status and role of ideological and political work is established on a scientific basis. Since ideological and political work is tantamount to upholding historical materialism, is the necessary condition for realizing lofty idealism, is the reliable guarantee for implementing the party's basic line, is the basic method for coordinating human relationships, is the essential means for uniting the force of the whole nation, and is the internal demand of social enterprises, views and methods which weaken, negate, and forsake ideological and political work are wrong and harmful, are impermissible, and must be opposed.

2. Strive To Fulfill the Primary Task of the Current Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises

How do we enhance the ideological and political work in enterprises? What is the primary task of the current ideological and political work in enterprises? I believe that the primary task of the current ideological and political work in enterprises is to arouse the enthusiasm of workers.

Only by fully arousing the enthusiasm of workers can a sustained, steady, and harmonious economic growth be ensured. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have adopted a series of major measures to stabilize politics, the economy, and society. We have attained remarkable successes in economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform. The situation as a whole is developing toward stability. Nonetheless, the economic situation is still grim. The problems at the deeper level accumulated over the years remain unsettled. In addition to the new problems arising from economic improvement and rectification, the economic sanctions imposed by some Western countries on China have mingled the contradictions and further aggravated the problems and increased the difficulties in overcoming them. Economy is the foundation and many social and political problems are closely related to economic ones. China's enterprises, particularly the large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, constitute the main force of our national economy. To maintain economic stability, it is necessary to develop production and run

enterprises well. A large portion of China's GNP, national income, and revenue directly or indirectly depend on industrial enterprises. In the final analysis, we should rely on the development of enterprise production and better efficiency to extricate the economy from its predicament. We have not yet effected a fundamental turn in the sluggish market and drastic drop in industrial growth which started from the fourth quarter of last year. We should adopt various forceful measures to put an end to this state of affairs. There may be many ways to tackle the current economic problems, but, in essence, we have to deal with the people, their feelings, and their enthusiasm and creativity. Once we can arouse the enthusiasm of the people, they will conscientiously act on the party's policies, carry out the various tasks of the economic retrenchment program and reform policy, and follow the lead of their leaders. Concrete results will be achieved as a result. With the enthusiasm of the masses, the people will use their brains to offer more ideas and methods and make various proposals for rationalization concerning production, technology, management, and operation. With the enthusiasm of the masses, the people will understand the difficulties related to the vital interests of the masses which temporarily cannot be resolved, consciously share the burden of the state and enterprises, ease the contradictions, and turn big problems into small ones. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in the early 1960's when we were faced with the three-year-long temporary difficult period: "Unless we rely on the masses and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and cadres, it will be impossible for us to overcome the difficulties." Party committees, governments, and pertinent departments at various levels, as well as leaders, political work cadres, and administrative cadres in all enterprises, in analyzing the economic situation and solving economic problems, must also take into account the political aspect of the problems and the enthusiasm of the people in addition to tackling the economic problems. Only with successful ideological and political work that fully arouses and puts to good use the enthusiasm of the people, will we be in a better position to solve our problems and difficulties and ensure a sustained, steady, and harmonious economic growth.

Only by fully arousing the enthusiasm of workers can we tap the enormous potential of enterprises. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the central authorities, party committees and governments at all levels, and the broad ranks of comrades at the basic levels since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we have done a lot of things in improving, rectifying, and stabilizing the economy, strengthening the party's ideological building and style, keeping the party clean, and wiping out pornography and the six evils and purifying the social mood which won popular support. The masses are happy and pleased with this. Because of the work done in this regard, the negative factors affecting and even dampening people's enthusiasm and disrupting internal unity have eased somewhat. Although there are still some difficulties, people are confident of eliminating the negative factors. Generally speaking, the

broad ranks of workers and staff members are enthusiastic in participating in economic improvement and rectification, deepening reform, and the double increase and double economy drive. Advanced figures consciously engaged in creative labor have emerged one after another and their sense of being masters and sharing the state's burden has increased. This is the mainstream and trend of the ranks of workers and staff members. However, we should also be aware that there is a vast reservoir of potential among the ranks of workers which remains to be tapped. In a considerable number of enterprises, the practices of laxity, depression, lack of energy, and improper relationships have adversely affected labor productivity. According to a sample survey conducted by the Federation of Trade Unions of 447 enterprises of 17 cities, the attendance rates of a considerable number of enterprises have not reached the best record, fulfillment of production quotas has been lower than the record figure, the rate of effective working hours has been low, and the enthusiasm of large numbers of workers has not been aroused. These problems merit attention. It also shows from one aspect that there is plenty of room to arouse the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members. Although it has not been long since many enterprises across the country began the rationalization suggestion campaign, good results have already been achieved. Workers are more aware of their right to participation and democracy. Democratic activities are booming at the grass-roots level. A great number of suggestions that, when realized, will bring about substantial economic results, have been put forth. The enthusiasm of workers is the product of various external and internal conditions interacting with each other. Currently, as there are many factors affecting the enthusiasm of workers, it is necessary to proceed from different angles to arouse their enthusiasm, including solving structural, policy, and management issues. However, enhancing and improving the ideological and political work is of extreme importance. The effort to enhance and improve ideological and political work, by the way, must be aimed at arousing the enthusiasm of workers. This is an unavoidable issue for ideological and political work that is brought about by the current situation of enterprise workers.

Only by fully arousing the enthusiasm of workers can there be a solid foundation for social stability. In general, the situation in China now is stable. However, there are some destabilizing factors. A tiny handful of elements hostile to socialism will not resign themselves to defeat and attempt to stir up new turmoil. Counterrevolutionary sabotage, criminal offenses, and economic crimes are still serious. The problems of corruption, unfair distribution, and bureaucracy which have aroused strong mass discontent are not resolved. Because some enterprises are closed down or running at half capacity, the living standards of the workers are affected and they are in low spirits. Under such circumstances, it becomes an overriding political task to do successful ideological and political work, coordinate relations among various sectors, appease the feelings of the people, unite together

all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, and maintain national stability. The stability of enterprises and workers is a key to overall stability. In the political disturbance last year, the great impact of the stability of the ranks of workers on overall stability fully proved this point. In the process of modernization, cities are playing an increasingly important role in maintaining social stability and prosperity. Enterprises are the essential cells of a city and the place for labor activities. The normal operation of urban social life depends to a great extent on the stability of enterprise work and the ranks of workers and staff members. Effective ideological and political work will unite workers together and arouse their enthusiasm, which in effect will stabilize urban areas and is of significance to national stability.

Our decision to choose the task of arousing the enthusiasm of workers as the primary task for the current ideological and political work in enterprises coincides with efforts to instill lofty ideals in the people, to change the people's world outlook, and to cultivate a new generation of people that has ideals and is ethical, educated, and disciplined. We refer by the workers' enthusiasm to the overall manifestation of their lofty ideals, morality, better education, and sense of discipline; the laborers' enthusiasm for production and creative spirit; the sense of being masters of their own affairs; and their political zeal for loving their motherland and socialism. In a word, it is the enthusiasm for plunging into the building of socialist modernization. Such enthusiasm takes shape gradually in the practice of remolding the objective world outlook. In a sense, the process of remolding the objective world outlook is one of giving full play to the role of the working class. Without the practical activities of consciously remolding the objective world outlook, remolding the subjective world outlook, fostering lofty ideals, remolding the world outlook, and training a new generation of people will be out of the question. Arousing the enthusiasm of workers is not only a primary current task but also a long-term task of the ideological and political work in socialist enterprises, because dynamic socialism is the product created by tens of millions of people. The purpose of ideological and political work is to increase people's ideological awareness and understanding, arouse and protect people's enthusiasm, enlighten their creativity, push them forward, and give full play to their wisdom and talent. The relationship between leaders and workers of socialist enterprises is a new type of comradeship relationship. The duty of leaders is to arouse the enthusiasm of workers through various services and rationally organize enterprise production and activities. Because workers are the masters of socialist enterprises, respecting the role of workers as masters and arousing their enthusiasm and creativity is essential to the smooth operation of socialist enterprises. It has been proven time and again, both in history and in our own time, that once the task of arousing the enthusiasm of the people is ignored in ideological and political work, few results will be achieved. The work will be reduced to empty talk, hollow preaching, or a mere formality. It may even

become repulsive to the people, dampen their enthusiasm, and tarnish the reputation of the party's ideological and political work. Therefore, only when top priority is given to the task of arousing the enthusiasm of workers can there be real enhancement and improvement in ideological and political work in enterprises.

Arousing enthusiasm is a practical move of implementing the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. After quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "it is necessary to concentrate on doing several tasks that will satisfy the people and make them happy." That Comrade Xiaoping would pay such attention to the people's "satisfaction" and "happiness" warrants our deep thought. The central authorities have kept his instruction in their minds when adopting important measures since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee accurately analyzed the situation at home and abroad and summed up past experiences. In view of the problems facing the country at the moment, the plenum reiterated the party's mass line that whatever it does is for the people, that it relies on the people for everything, and that whatever comes from the people goes back to the people; and made the decision to strengthen the ties between the party and the people. This captured the fundamental issue of party building. Our decision to make the task of arousing the enthusiasm of the people the primary one in our ideological and political work fully concurs with the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and is an important measure for carrying out the decision of the plenum.

3. Earnestly Sum Up Successful Experiences in Ideological and Political Work Among Workers

The party has scores of years of fine tradition and a host of precious experiences in its ideological and political work. In recent years, a few leaders had ignored and weakened the ideological and political work and had brought about many difficulties and negative effects as a result. Fortunately, party and government organizations in many localities and departments, as well as a vast number of political work cadres, have managed to explore new ways to strengthen and improve the work. In doing so, they have discovered the important principles that reflect objective reality and the law of ideological and political work. They have also discovered specific measures for carrying out the work. We should put to good use those successful experiences that have been proved to be effective through practice and continue to explore ways to improve the work.

First, it is necessary to persist in focusing on economic construction and carry out ideological and political work along with economic work.

Should ideological and political work be conducted in connection with economic work? Where should ideological and political work be implemented? While saying

that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" in 1955, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "it should be performed not in isolation from our economic measures but in conjunction with them." On this question, which is quite clear, we took a roundabout course and made many mistakes. The lesson drawn is indeed bitter.

In the face of the confusion caused by Lin Biao's "giving prominence to politics," Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping pointed out respectively that politics should be implemented in vocational work and production. This correct proposal was unreasonably censured, which resulted in the arbitrary slogan "politics should be implemented in revolution." The open debate on whether politics should be implemented in politics or the economy which took place between spring and summer of 1966 was indeed the focus leading to the "Great Cultural Revolution." This is known to all. The reversal of theories, ideological confusion, and losses incurred in work were disastrous. To reunderstand that ideological and political work should be conducted in conjunction with economic work, the whole party paid a great price. We should cherish and uphold this understanding.

Following the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party's work was switched to economic construction. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasized: "The fundamental task of socialism is to develop productive forces." We should be determined to "unswervingly carry out this work and all other undertakings should be focused on this work." "Whether our work is beneficial or harmful to the four modernizations should be the criterion for judging all work." Like other work of the party, ideological and political work should naturally serve economic construction, be conducive to the development of productive forces, and promote the socialist modernization program. Enterprise ideological and political work should be focused on enterprise production and operation. This is an unalterable principle.

Years of positive and negative experiences have shown that ideological and political work in enterprises must be carried out in conjunction with economic work to achieve results and maintain its vitality. In enterprises, the main activity of workers is production and operation. Many of the feelings and emotions of workers take place while they are engaged in production and operation. Whether the interests of the state, enterprises, and individuals are in harmony or at odds can be linked, directly or indirectly, to production and operation, as can the problems and contradictions related to planning, setting quotas, wages, bonuses, housing, benefits, and other phenomena, and the disputes and conflict between cadres and the masses and among workers. Our ideological and political work has to encompass the various links of production, operation, management, services, and distribution so that we can take the pulse of workers' thinking without delay and find ways to undo knots and solve contradictions. In so doing, our ideological and political work will reach its goal and achieve its results.

The purpose of education of every description carried out in enterprises is to arouse and give full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of workers and to develop the economy and productive forces. Without this, our education work will have no foundation and it will be impossible to implement it. Moreover, it will not be accepted by enterprises and the masses. The comrades at the basic levels have profound experience in this work. In this regard, we should do better than in the past.

Second, we should persist in integrating progressiveness and broadness and correctly handling the relationship between advocating progressive ethics and executing current policies.

Thanks to the deepening of reform and opening up, the development of socialist commodity economy, the emergence of various economic and distribution forms, and some localities and people getting well-off ahead of others, we have encountered some new problems in ethics and propaganda. Ideological and political work should correctly handle the relations between advocating progressive ethics and executing current policies. The ethical code and the economic policy can neither be mixed up nor be replaced by each other. The economic policy is in the nature of stipulation, while the ethical code is in the nature of advocacy and guidance. The economic policy is a realistic stipulation for handling the relationship of interests of the largest number of people, while the ethical code should comprise the ideals and demands of some advanced elements. We cannot formulate our economic policy on the basis of ethical demands at all times, nor should we use the economic policy to restrict ethical demands. Mixing the two will cause extremely great harm to ideological and political work and our actual tasks. For a rather long period, people used communist ethics to "tailor," evaluate, and judge the current-stage economic policy. As a result, they regarded certain phenomena conducive to the development of productive forces as nonethical heresies and, therefore, denounced and negated them, causing egalitarianism to prevail. In recent years, our economic policy has always been appropriate, but the phenomenon has appeared of relaxing ethical education and sometimes equating the current policy to an ethical code. The need to advocate and encourage progressive ethics has been overlooked, and consequently the individualism of harming others to benefit oneself and the ideological trend of money worship characterized by "putting money above all else" have spread unchecked. This is a lesson that we must learn. Strengthening the building of ethics and implementing the current economic policy should promote each other. Ours is a socialist country and our reform and opening up, which is guided by Marxism, is aimed at developing socialist planned commodity economy. While formulating and implementing economic policies, we should stress better economic as well as work efficiency. It should also be conducive to coordination of human relations and establishment of good social values. Ethical education and propaganda should be aimed at increasing the moral values of the

whole nation and society and implementing the current economic policies. If we set one against the other, it will either lead to corrupt social values and spiritual collapse morally or to the spread of egalitarianism and everybody eating from the same big pot economically. Socialist morality is against ideas and actions which harm others to benefit oneself, seeking private gain at public expense, putting money above everything else, abusing power for personal gain, and blackmailing and swindling. It is not against distribution according to work and commodity economy. We should never regard egalitarianism as the norm of our social values. It is a major task of our ideological and political work to strive to seek the concrete historical integration of the building of ethics and the economic policy. While conducting ethical education and propaganda, it is necessary to properly deal with three relationships—namely, the relationship between the present and future, the relationship between the majority and the minority, and relationship between broadness and progressiveness. In actual work, we should stress the different depths of ethics, pay attention to the progressively advancing nature of our work, and make a clear distinction among what must be advocated, what must be done, what is allowed to exist, and what must be resolutely opposed according to the circumstances of different people or questions involved and realities in different periods. We should not only take care of the majority, but also encourage the advanced and join with and guide people of varying degrees of consciousness to improve. Among the broad masses of staff members and workers, we should make all-out efforts to advocate social ethics and professional ethics, the spirit of collectivism combining the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals, and the spirit of working diligently, being honest, keeping promises, helping each other, and being affectionate toward one another. As for Communist Party members and advanced elements among staff members and workers—in particular those leading cadres who are party members—we should put even higher demands on them and guide them to foster lofty ideals, carry forward the dedication spirit, and earnestly put communist ethics into practice through their own conduct. In short, we should advocate advanced ideological morals and implement the current economic policies. In this way we can make the most of the current economic policies and also attain better results of ideological moral education.

Third, it is necessary to persist in self-education and attach importance to and develop the initiative of the masses during the course of education. The masses of the people are the masters of history who have created material and spiritual civilization. The masses of the people have emancipated themselves, which includes the political and economic emancipation and spiritual emancipation of getting rid of all ideological burdens. The people relied on themselves rather than gods or emperors to emancipate themselves. This Marxist viewpoint determines our stand and attitude toward the

masses as well as the principle that we must rely on self-education of the masses in our ideological and political work.

The masses of people are the main force of practice and knowledge. Their process of practice and of transforming the objective world is also a process for them to remodel their subjective world, or in reality the process of self-education. The responsibility of ideological and political work is to make ceaseless efforts to discover the advanced ideas and experiences of the masses of people created from practice and representative of the trend of historical development, help the masses sum up and generalize these ideas and experiences to make them systematic and scientific and, at the same time, publicize and popularize them in various ways under the guidance of Marxism and the party's line and principles. The method of using the advanced ideas and experiences created by the masses to educate the masses is the Marxist work method of from the masses and to the masses. Our educators should not put the masses in a position of passively receiving education or subjectively work out impractical education plans for the masses. Instead, they should modestly learn from those they educate, find out what they need, enlighten their enthusiasm for study, and sum up, disseminate, and spread the advanced ideas and experience created by them. The method of the masses of people educating themselves not only determines the contents of their education and achieves an equitable relationship between the educators and those receiving education, but also points to the necessity of using the elicitation method of education. For all kinds of education among the masses of people, we must use such democratic methods and ways as patient reasoning, equitable discussion, and teaching and learning from each other. The significance of the elicitation teaching method lies in giving full play to the inherent positive factors of those receiving education and making the course of ideological education a course of exchange of information, ideas, and feelings so that ideological information released by the educator can be easily accepted and can turn out better results.

The method of the masses educating themselves does not contradict theoretical "instillation." Theoretical "instillation" means that Marxist theory cannot come into being spontaneously from the workers' movement. It inherits the advanced achievements of the development of human civilization and is the scientific summary of the struggle experience of the working class. This theory can be mastered by the working class only through propaganda and education. While conducting education and propaganda in Marxist theory, however, we cannot adopt the coercive method of instillation and regard the masses of the people as those who must passively accept the instillation. Fundamentally speaking, the people's mastery of Marxist theory is tantamount to the masses of the people educating themselves. In other words, the working class educate themselves with the Marxist world outlook and methodology, the practical experience scientifically summarized by the working class. Only when

Marxist theory is mastered by the masses of the people can it have vitality, be enriched, and further develop with the times.

Fourth, while mainly carrying out education by giving positive examples, we must be good at overcoming negative factors with positive ones. By upholding this principle, it actually means that we must believe in the strength of truth and in the fundamental consciousness of the masses. Our cause is a just one which conforms to and represents the interests of the people. Although there may be setbacks and mistakes, on the whole, just, positive, and bright factors and things will always take the leading position. This determines that ideological and political work must regard stimulating people's inherent positive factors and carrying forward advanced thinking as the basic tasks and contents. In another sense, most of the problems to be solved in ideological and political work are ideological ones, that is, the struggle between correct and wrong ideas among the people. Hence, we must adopt the method of discussion, persuasion, and criticism and self-criticism, that is, positive education. On this question, we should bear in mind both successful experiences and failures. To persist in relying mainly on education that cites positive examples, we must first pay attention to and do a good job in the study of and education on Marxist theories; the party's line, principles, and policies, including the ongoing education on the fundamental situation in China; and on the basic line, as well as revolutionary traditions. A number of enterprises have set up self-study groups, held forums and report meetings, and carried out mass reading activities. These good methods must be continued and spread. While conducting propaganda, it is necessary to explain practical truth and real typical examples and use easily understood terms. We should use vivid examples to attract the masses and dispel their misgivings. The most fundamental, most vivid, and most effective method of relying mainly on education that gives positive examples is to launch a campaign to select and learn from advanced personnel. The educative role of this education cannot be replaced by any ideological and political work method. The exemplary figures from all fronts are the advanced elements standing ahead of the times. They come from and live among the masses. Their deeds, which are familiar to the masses and can be easily accepted, are the most typical and concrete teaching materials. They tell people what to do and how to do it. For this reason, our party always pays attention to the role of typical examples and has trained a number of advanced figures during war years as well as the construction period. The advanced experience of the Daqing oilfield and exemplary deeds of Lei Feng, Wang Jinxi, and Jiao Yulu have played an immense role in China's economic development and social progress, inspiring national spirit, and arousing the fighting will of the masses. We should admit that education in this regard has been weakened because of the ideological confusion in recent years. We should reunderstand the great significance of fostering advanced examples and pay attention to and invigorate this work. Naturally, we should stick to

the principle of seeking truth from practice in publicizing the exemplary figures and accurately report their achievements and strong points rather than exaggerate, still less fabricate. This principle should be followed even in particulars. We should also take note of correctly reflecting the relations between the advanced figures and the surrounding masses and never try to publicize the advanced figures at the expense of the masses. The leaders at all levels should create a fine environment for the growth of advanced figures and resolutely resist the unhealthy practices of isolating and attacking advanced figures. Through the conduct of our work, we should foster a fine social mood of emulating advanced models and cherishing and respecting them. To stress education by giving positive examples does not mean abandoning essential ideological struggle. Promotion of and support for what is positive are themselves a tremendous force for overcoming negative factors. Ideological struggle does exist among the people. Conscientious criticism and self-criticism have been, and will be, an important method for overcoming ideological errors and one-sidedness, overcoming the influence of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous tendencies, and successfully carrying out ideological-political work. Nevertheless, criticism among the people must be based on the desire for unity; it must be positive, reasonable, and observe proper limits; and it must be carried out solemnly and scientifically.

Fifth, we must do good things for the masses by combining enthusiastic service with patient education. To persist in doing good things for the masses and helping them solve ideological and practical problems should be the principle, content, and method of our ideological and political work. Our ideological and political work should of course explain the truth and help the masses dispel their ideological misunderstanding. We should also be aware that most of the ideological problems among the masses are due to the practical problems which are not appropriately resolved. The masses are dissatisfied because of the bureaucratic work style of some of our cadres. Instead of concerning themselves with the well-being of the masses and doing practical things, they indulge in empty talk. Unless we start from practical problems, it will be impossible to rely on empty talk to resolve the ideological problems arising from practical difficulties. When the masses fret over difficulties, they will not be interested in your preaching, no matter how pleasant it sounds. Practice has proved that it will be impossible to properly conduct ideological and political work and attain the basic conditions and initiative in doing the work well by indulging in empty talk. In doing good things for the masses, personnel doing ideological and political work must have a warm heart. This is not tantamount to lowering the standards of ideological and political work or offering small favors and talking frivolously. By doing good things for the masses in a down-to-earth way and by making them feel that the party cares for their wants, we aim at enabling them to understand, through minor factors concerning their vital interests, some important principles and aim at

increasing their friendly feelings towards the collective and the party, thereby touching their initiative and creativity in production and work. To make doing good things for the masses part of their ideological-political work, political work departments are required to take the initiative to coordinate with administrative and service departments, win their support, and together do a good job in ideological-political work.

Sixth, ideological and political work should be accompanied by cultural and recreational activities to allow the masses to be influenced by and nurtured in their rich and varied spiritual and cultural life. It is the inherent characteristic of mankind to seek a rich and varied cultural life. It is an essential target of socialist construction to meet the people's cultural needs. With the development of the economy and improvement in material life, the masses of the people will have new and higher demands on cultural life and amusement activities. It is the trend of social development that people seek a better cultural life and amusement after they have become well-off. The new social phenomena emerging recently in society and the rise of the culture of a social district, enterprise, campus, and family have all been well-received by the broad masses of the people. How to make ideological and political education run through all kinds of culture and amusement activities and philosophically enlighten the masses and exert a favorable influence on their temperament in the course of satisfying their aesthetic requirements and interests so as to help them distinguish right from wrong, increase their awareness, foster correct ideas, and attain a lofty spiritual realm is an important and pressing question facing our ideological and political work. Doing ideological and political work in conjunction with cultural and recreational activities also will serve to bring about the sound growth of cultural and recreational activities. Naturally, the means adopted should be artistic and natural like spring rain moistening crops, rather than simple and rigid. In light of the characteristics of young workers' desire for knowledge, aesthetics, amusement, and new emerging things and the demands and interests of people of different ages, sexes, and groups, we should carry out various kinds of activities such as reading, question-and-answer contests, psychological consultation, social investigation, literary and art assessment, film and book comment, and sports to offer the workers an opportunity to display their talent and a place to release their "surplus energy" and meet their needs of broadening their horizon, getting information, acquiring knowledge, and making friends. A better job done in carrying out healthy and beneficial cultural activities can help people resist cultural rubbish and spiritual poison. Only by turning out more healthy, fine, and useful spiritual products, by organizing rich and varied cultural, recreational, and sports activities, by allowing what we advocate to mix with these activities, and by excluding harmful and repulsive phenomena from these activities can we truly succeed in using socialist and other healthy and useful thinking and cultures to win the battle. To be able to do ideological and political work in conjunction with rich

and varied cultural and recreational activities in a sustained and extensive way, it is essential to have the proper conditions by adopting economic, legal, and administrative measures. The mass media of television, movies, press, publications, and broadcasting have an important role to play in this respect. Comrades working in these departments must be aware of their social responsibilities. They should think of ways to allow the masses to be educated by the subtle influence of various activities, and strive to turn out healthier and more useful cultural products loved by the people.

Seventh, we must strive to make our ideological-political work more attractive and more convincing by upholding the principle of respecting, understanding, and showing concern for other people. Our party's fundamental purpose is to wholeheartedly serve the people. Our party has always emphasized trusting, relying on, and respecting the creative spirit of the masses. This determines that the masses should be put in a position of masters and we should correctly handle the relationship with the masses of the people in all our work. Respecting, understanding, and showing concern for the masses constitute the manifestation of this fundamental purpose and mass viewpoint in ideological and political work. Ideological and political work is work done among the people. So long as they realize that they are respected, concerned, and understood, they will consciously increase their sense of being masters, accept the party's ideological and political leadership, carry forward the creative spirit, and overcome negative things. Only by doing so can our ideological and political work be effective. To respect the people, it is necessary to treat them equally and respect their dignity and rights. To understand the people, it is necessary to understand the specific position and dignity of every individual and acknowledge their different likes and interests. To show concern for the people, it is necessary to be enthusiastic, sincere, and generous toward them. In this way we can conduct ideological and political work to the bottom of people's hearts, arouse their enthusiasm, make more people happy, and let the people from all walks of life display their wisdom and talent in the building of four modernizations. This is a fine tradition fostered in handling relations among the people and within the revolutionary ranks over the decades. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Many people think it is wrong methods that make for strained relations between officers and men and between the army and the people, but I always tell them that it is a question of basic attitude (or basic principle), of having respect for the soldiers and the people." He also said: "Our cadres must show concern for every soldier, and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." Respecting, understanding, and showing concern for the masses should be an important criterion to judge whether we have truly trusted and relied on the masses in doing ideological and political work. It is also the rudimentary condition to tell whether the cadres responsible for ideological and political work are qualified or not. This principle is essential for our socialist system and is an important indication that the

socialist system is superior to the capitalist system and that it is more attractive than the capitalist system. Under the socialist system, the fundamental interests of the masses are identical. This determines that people-to-people relations should be new ones of sincerity, generosity, equality and mutual aid, unity and friendship, and harmony. This principle is an important manifestation of new socialist human relations and also constitutes a fundamental method for building new socialist human relations. Building this type of new relations is the aim of socialism and is also a process of socialism. While serving socialist economic construction, ideological and political work should also serve the establishment of this new type of socialist human relations. Respecting, understanding, and showing concern for other people does not mean giving up principles, slackening administration, and abolishing criticism, nor does it mean yielding to unreasonable demands or tolerating failures to observe discipline. However, attention should be paid to distinguishing between shortcomings and characteristics. Care should be taken not to blot out characteristics by mistaking them for shortcomings. In criticizing a person's mistakes, we must proceed from the desire for unity; that is, we criticize people with the aim of helping those criticized. Only thus can we carry out principled solemn criticism while simultaneously respecting, understanding, and showing concern for other people.

Respecting, understanding, and showing concern for other people does not mean making no distinction between the enemy and ourselves or negating class struggle. This principle is applicable among the people and within the revolutionary ranks. As the struggle against the hostile classes and hostile elements belong to another category, we should of course handle it in light of another principle. However, even within this category, Comrade Mao Zedong said while explaining the political work done to disintegrate the enemy forces, "we should show respect for the human dignity of prisoners of war once they have laid down their arms." "We should understand, rather than hurt the pride of Japanese soldiers and channel it in the proper direction and, by treating prisoners of war leniently, lead the Japanese soldiers to see the anti-popular character of the aggression committed by the Japanese rulers." This attitude of civilization and proletarian breadth of vision played an immense role in turning negative factors to positive ones.

Eighth, we should integrate teaching by word of mouth and teaching by our own example, and display a fine work style of setting a good example with our own conduct. Ideological and political work should be truly persuasive, depending on both the strength of truth and the strength of personal conduct. The strength of truth means that propaganda and teaching materials must conform to reality and reflect the essence of things and the trend of social progress. The strength of personal conduct means that propagandists and educators must be as good as their word, and they should take the lead in practicing the moral values that they advocate.

Why is it necessary to stress integration of teaching by word of mouth and teaching by one's own example? Why is it necessary to emphasize setting a good example? Only when you do as you say can others believe what you said is correct. You can convince others only when you do what you want others to follow. Only when others are convinced will they listen to your preaching. With the strength of this dignity, the power of truth can be exerted. Innumerable facts have proved that the poor effects of our education work are due to the practices of "giant in words but dwarf in deeds," "he speaks at the platform but people talk about him under the platform," rather than the contents of education. When you talk about "the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts," but the masses have realized that you "take advantage at every turn and are not willing to suffer losses"; when you talk about plain living, hard struggle, and frugality to the masses, but the masses have realized that you have gone in for extravagance and waste, how can the masses be convinced and how can you achieve the results of your education? Fairness leads to understanding and cleanliness to prestige. If one's deeds match one's words, one's words will have a great effect. If one's deeds run against one's words, one's words will be worthless. Only by setting strict demands on oneself can one exert a great influence.

Setting a good example with our own conduct and being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts are the true qualities of communists and our ideological and political workers. Such qualities are the most distinct difference between our party and the political parties of exploiting classes. Now we have entered a new period of socialist modernization. The environment, tasks, and targets of our present ideological and political work are different from those of the war years, but we must continue and carry forward the fine tradition of ideological and political work itself. We may say that setting a good example by leading cadres at all levels and by political work cadres is a key to success in creating a new situation of ideological and political work, giving full play to the functions of ideological and political work, and attaining the objectives of ideological and political work. This is where both our difficulties and our hope exist.

We have stressed integration of teaching by word of mouth and teaching by one's own example and setting a good example because this is an important measure for implementing the Sixth Plenary Session. To maintain close ties with the masses, leaders should first set a good example, make their deeds match their words, and eliminate the malpractices of becoming divorced from the masses. This is the core of the current party building as well as ideological and political work.

4. Strengthen Leadership, Enhance Vigor, and Raise the Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises to a Higher Level

At present, the overall environment of the ideological and political work has been greatly improved, and the

tasks, principles, and basic methods for the ideological and political work in enterprises have been clarified. The problem now is how to further enhance our vigor, and take action to strengthen the party's unified leadership, fully arouse enthusiasm in all quarters, and strive to create a new situation of ideological and political work. A great deal of work remains to be done in this regard. Here, I would like to emphasize several points with respect to our work:

First, the party committees of enterprises should seriously take up the responsibility to improve ideological and political work.

Following the Fourth Plenary Session last year, the central authorities clearly pointed out in the circulars of strengthening propaganda and ideological work and strengthening party building that enterprise party organizations should give full play to their leading role in ideological and political work. Practice has proved that this is correct and the practical results are good, which played an important role in strengthening enterprise ideological and political work. We hope that enterprise party organizations will continue to do well their work in light of this requirement. It is necessary to put ideological and political work in an important position, enhance research work, and give meticulous guidance. Enterprises are now confronted with many complicated problems. Focused on the principal task of arousing the enthusiasm of workers, we should, in conjunction with the actual circumstances, determine the contents and methods of ideological and political work, resolve the outstanding problems, and make ideological and political work a success. It is necessary to further enhance the organs and strengthen the ranks of cadres. In places where the organs are not consolidated and duties are not properly divided, the readjustment work should continue in light of relevant stipulations. We should be determined to release a number of outstanding personnel to strengthen the ranks of full-time cadres responsible for political work. In addition, we should gradually set up a system of training political work cadres so that they can have a firm stand, a certain theoretical level, extensive knowledge, and proficiency in their own profession. Enterprise party committees should also arouse the enthusiasm of various aspects, mobilize the forces of administration, trade unions, and youth league so that each will attend to its own duties, display its own strong points, cooperate in exercising management, and join forces to do ideological and political work. Meanwhile, we should arouse the enthusiasm of party and league members, labor models, veteran workers, and other advanced workers to form a mighty contingent and extend the scope of ideological and political work.

Second, It is necessary to do a good job in appraising the performance of ideological and political workers in enterprises. The central authorities have recently endorsed the "Regulations for Trial Implementation of Professional Posts of Enterprise Ideological and Political Workers," formulated jointly by the Central Propaganda Department, the Central Organization Department, and

the Personnel Ministry. This is an essential measure of the central authorities to improve the working conditions of political work cadres and a good thing for enterprise ideological and political workers. We should seek unity of thinking and seriously and prudently do this work well to achieve the anticipated results. Through assessment of professional posts, we should boost enthusiasm, increase unity, and make the ranks of ideological and political workers more revolutionary, professionally competent, and regularized so that they can play a greater role in the building of material and spiritual civilization.

To do well assessment of professional posts, it is necessary to first strengthen leadership, put the work on the agenda of party committees, and set up special and authoritative assessment organizations trusted by the people. Second, lay down democratic and work procedures for assessing professional posts and resolutely check all kinds of unhealthy tendencies. Third, strictly follow the standards; while proceeding from practice should be emphasized, the assessment criterion must not be altered or distorted without authorization. Fourth, carry forward the good style of work. It is necessary to be strict with oneself and put other people's interests ahead of one's own. I hope that the broad ranks of ideological and political workers will manifest their consciousness, style, and party spirit in this work, proceed from the overall situation, politics, and long-term interests, carry forward a good style, and put stress on dedication. Through assessment of professional posts, we should foster a good mood of unity and progress and establish a good image of ideological and political workers.

Third, it is necessary to do more scientific research on ideological and political work among workers and staff members.

The deepening of reform and opening up, development of political and economic situation at home and abroad, and changes in the ranks of workers have put forward many new topics for earnest study to enterprise ideological and political work. Over the decades, we have accumulated rich experience in ideological and political work which must be summarized theoretically. How to improve on the premise of strengthening and blaze new trails on the basis of inheritance is a long article which has just started and the "realm of necessity" in many fields is not yet explored. For example, how should the experience of traditional ideological and political work be integrated with the new situation, how should enterprise education converge with school, family, and social education, and how should factory director, party secretary, party, government, trade union, and youth league share out work and cooperate with one another are all questions pending further research. What are the problems to be studied in ideological and political work? Frankly speaking, this itself is a question to be studied.

Like the study of other branches of learning, theoretical research of ideological and political work requires a fine environment, development of socialist democracy, and

upholding of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred school of thought contend." We should put the stress on facing reality. To study ideological and political work of staff members and workers, it is necessary to study the conditions of enterprises and the working class as a whole, and experience the mood, desire, demand, and voice of the masses of workers. All comrades enthusiastic in ideological and political work should follow the example of Engels, who studied the conditions of the working class in Britain, go among the workers, modestly learn from them, and conduct scientific research on the basis of accumulating a great deal of perceptual information. Under party and government leadership, the workers' ideological and political work societies at all levels have done a great deal of work in recent years, which played an immense role in organizing and promoting the study of enterprise ideological and political work. Party committees at all levels should continue to strengthen leadership, show concern for the building of society, support their work, give full play to their role, and try to help them solve the problems in working conditions. Society at all levels should also organize the forces of all fields, integrate basic and advanced research with applied and strategic [dui ce yan jiu 1417 4595 4282 4496] research, and offer more research achievements which can serve as reference and be of guiding significance to practical work.

Fourth, we should enhance our vigor and strive to create a new situation of ideological and political work.

Our party has always paid attention to selecting and training the contingent of ideological and political workers and always regarded them as trusted and reliable forces. When ideological and political work was weak a few years ago, the majority of comrades of this contingent worked hard with their party spirit, consciousness, and dedication, which manifested their valuable spirit. With the stress on the status and role of ideological and political work following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, ideological and political work has been strengthened. At present, China's political and economic situation is good on the whole. However, we are also confronted with many difficulties. To overcome these difficulties, we should boost the spirit of the people of the whole country. This is an essential task of ideological and political workers. The key to accomplishing this task lies in ideological and political workers boosting their enthusiasm. The state, nation, ideological and political front, and ideological and political workers must all boost their enthusiasm.

I am convinced that in the course of enhancing vigor, overcoming difficulties, and forging ahead, there surely will be more ideological and political workers who display excellent talents and create valuable experience, more enterprises good at ideological and political work, and more outstanding ideological and political workers will emerge, and a new situation of ideological and political work surely will be created throughout the country.

Article Views People's Role in History

HK2908073390 Beijing *RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese
24 Aug 90 p 5

[From the "Press Digest" column: "The Principle That 'the Masses of People Are the Makers of History' Brooks No Negation"]

[Text] The No 15 issue of QIUSHI carries an article by Wei Shi, which is entitled "The Principle that 'the Masses of People Are the Makers of History' brooks No Negation." At the very beginning it points out: For the first time, Marxism solved in a scientific way the problem concerning the historical role of the masses of people in human history, holding that the history of social development is, first of all, a history of material production and development and that the masses of people form the main body of the mode of material production. The masses of people are the creators of both material and spiritual wealth of society and the decisive force for social transformation. Therefore, they are the creators of social history. This is originally a basic Marxist principle known to all. However, since 1984, Comrade Li Shu has published a series of articles to query this principle. He drew a conclusion that this principle is wrong and was not the original meaning of the Marxist classics.

The first reason of Comrade Li Shu is: The formulation that "the masses of people are the creators of history was put forth for the first time by Soviet philosopher (Eugene) in 1939. "Neither Marx and Engels nor Lenin had ever said that." Therefore, it cannot be regarded as a basic principle of Marxism. The QIUSHI article quoted many expositions of Marx, Engels, and Lenin to prove that the principle that "the masses of people are the creators of history" was what the Marxist classics wanted to say and was not originated by Eugene.

The second reason of Comrade Li Shu is: "The masses of people have only provided a 'stage' and 'sources.'" The author of the QIUSHI article pointed out: Human history is, first of all, a history of material production. Men have to solve the problems concerning food, clothing, and housing before they can engage in political, scientific, artistic, and religious activities. No nation can survive if they have ceased production continuously for several weeks. Therefore, material production is men's first historical activity and the most basic and most decisive activity to create history. Material production mainly relies on the masses of people. People would like to ask: Is it logically correct to say that this most basic and most decisive historical activity is not "history"? Without this activity, what else can be regarded as "history"? Another basis for the materialist viewpoint on history in affirming that the masses of people are the creators of "history" is: The social practice of the masses of people is the source of all sciences, culture, and art. The masses of people are also the creators of spiritual wealth in society.

The third reason of Comrade Li Shu is: "History is the history of all men because all men are taking part in the creation of history." The QIUSHI article held that it is true that all people are taking part in historical activities and everyone is playing his role in history, but this is just a kind of superficial phenomenon in history. There are contradictions, differences, and laws behind this superficial phenomenon. The task of historical science is to bring to light all these contradictions, differences, and laws covered up by the superficial phenomenon. Historical science requires people to make clear who are the promoters of history and who are the reactionaries; who are playing greater roles and who are playing smaller roles; who are playing the decisive role and who are playing supplementary roles; who are the masters of history; and what is the motive force for historical development. Only then can people determine what to praise and what to criticize and use what is right to guide the reality and the future, transform the world, and promote the course of advance of the human being toward a more ideal future. The proposition that "the masses of people are the creators of history" is the right proposition for fulfilling this task. In history or in reality, no classes, social strata, groups, or individuals can always be the promoters of history in all historical stages. There do exist some reactionaries, obstacles, parasites, and bloodsuckers, which are obstructing the advance of history. If they are also crowned with the beautiful title of "creators," does it not mean a humiliation and blasphemy to the word "creator"? If they are regarded as the same as the masses of people, how can people tell right from wrong, justice from evil, and progress from reaction in the sphere of history?

Qualities of Chinese Intellectuals Viewed

HK2908053790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 20 Aug 90 p 2

[Article by Zu Yu (4371 4416): "Valuable Qualities of Chinese Intellectuals"]

[Text] At this year's meeting to commemorate the May 4th Movement, General Secretary Jiang Zemin mentioned the virtues of Chinese intellectuals by saying that they were first of all loyal to the motherland and have deep love for the people.

This description is very fair.

Large numbers of Chinese intellectuals have always possessed this fine tradition in favorable times or in times of adversity. Even in moments of extreme difficulty and trouble, their desire to fulfill lofty ideals never perished, their loyalty to the motherland and people never ended, their heart always beat with strong patriotic rhythm, and the willingness to lay down their lives is always flowing in their veins. This is a particularly valuable virtue of Chinese intellectuals.

In the years when deviation occurred in the party's guiding thought, and when the influence of "leftist" thought was serious, some intellectuals suffered various

kinds of difficulties and hardships. Some of them were considered dissidents and placed on a blacklist when they are actually loyal and honest. In these circumstances, they endured both spiritual and physical pain. Nonetheless, they did not complain against the party nor separate themselves from it. They had tenacious faith in the party's policies and the bright future of the motherland. They also firmly believed that their fate or future is closely connected with that of the motherland. When the party is correcting its mistakes in the process of practice, they are also summing up their experience and lessons from their mistakes. They rejoice with the party, and thus their spirit and thoughts are elevated and liberated together with the party. What is more valuable than this! It is hard to find such loyal intellectuals in the world.

I have two friends working in the press, and they have this invaluable virtue of loyalty, which is moving if one thinks of it. One is Comrade Y. During China's liberation, he joined revolutionary work when he was still a little under 20. For several decades, he vigorously offered himself for the party's cause, and always harbored the strong hope of joining the ranks of the party by applying several times for admission to the party. In years when he was least understood and he silently endured hardships, his desire to join the party never faded. His lifelong hope was not realized until after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, when his hair and sideburns had already fallen out. After joining the party, he did not at all harbor thoughts about the party ever mistreating and thus needing to demand something from it. On the contrary, since he obtained a glorious title, which he had dreamed of for several decades, he was more aware of his responsibilities as if he had become revitalized. He fully demonstrated his talents in his job, thus causing him to feel that his most happy and meaningful days were after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the past, out of his frankness and straightforwardness, he criticized some unfair phenomena within the party, thus being misunderstood or even treated unfairly. In recent years, and particularly after he joined the party, he was still as frank and straightforward as he had been when expressing his anger over corrupt phenomena within the party. Of course, he was not a perfect man. What he thought and said were inevitably biased, however, he viewed problems from a peculiar point of view and in great depth, and was very experienced in judging and analyzing them. For some time I had not been in touch with him and later I came into frequent contact with him as a result of our work together. When we got together and chatted, I found that his ardent love for the party, his zeal for his career, and his hatred for bad practices in the secular world shocked me, and caused me to look at him with reverence and increased respect. Although I say that I understand him, I have never blacklisted him. Nevertheless, I am ashamed that I have not really understood him in a thorough way. What troubles me is that this friend of mine passed away at a time when he felt most happy and when he intended to do more as repayment with his limited life. How distressing his early death is.

My other friend is Comrade D. For a long time in the past, he had been blacklisted. Whenever people discussed what "the unhealthy mood of the bourgeoisie" was, it was easy for them to think of him. As a result of some trivial matters, this comrade had been frequently nitpicked and ridiculed or even extremely harshly criticized. Life (especially spiritual life) was difficult for him. However, he always held an optimistic attitude toward life and never gave up his untiring pursuit of his career. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this comrade, as tens of thousands of contemporary intellectuals in our motherland, was liberated spiritually and happily took a job. A few years ago, his old partner [his wife] was stricken with a sudden illness during his business trip abroad and consequently stopped breathing in a foreign land. Out of need to provide care, the organization [party's organization] approved of D's application to leave the country to tend to her funeral. After careful deliberation, however, this comrade, bearing enormous sorrow and pain in his heart, told the organization that he would give up the chance to go abroad because he thought this way: His wife had already passed away after all, he had better save the traveling expenses for the organization. Although he was in compliance with regulations if he were to use state funds for the trip, and although it was natural and normal for him to do so, he gave more thought to his country than to himself at a time when the sudden sorrowful news arrived. When I went over to visit him, he described all this to me in a calm mood. All of a sudden, I discovered that I sometimes knew him and sometimes did not. I was greatly touched and my respect for him naturally grew. Although traveling expenses were high, Mr D's decision was more valuable than the money.

They are two extremely common intellectuals in the motherland but their radiance is significant symbolically. This is the epitome of Chinese intellectuals. Some people say that our implementing policies for intellectuals and our talking of the functions and achievements of intellectuals in a truth-seeking manner is a kind of flattery and appeasement. Such a remark means that they are either ignorant about Chinese intellectuals or prejudiced against them. In fact, loving the motherland and the people is one of the characteristics of Chinese intellectuals, and they have always retained it. Moreover, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has implemented policies for intellectuals, giving a consistent appraisal of large numbers of intellectuals. And this remains unchanged, neither is there flattery or appeasement.

There are certainly some scum among intellectuals but they number only a few. It is not strange that such scum exist, because they do in any community and also in the party. The "elite" of the turmoil are the scum of intellectuals. Their deeds and words during the turmoil and after they fled the country have confirmed that they are Chinese intellectuals and also the irreplaceable negative teachers of the Chinese people. We need not mention

that some of them are still giving us lessons, neither do we need to mention the fact that large numbers of Chinese intellectuals will continue to hate them intensely. What they do and say will only stimulate the deep love of large numbers of intellectuals for their motherland and the people.

Of course, intellectuals should learn diligently to stick to the truth, correct mistakes, and consciously transform the subjective world while they are transforming the objective world with the weapon of self-criticism. This self-conscious transformation of the subjective world must be carried out in our society and in the members of any group. There is no exception. Comrade Zhou Enlai once said: "Live and transform." This is an extremely sincere and earnest lesson for us, including the intellectuals. Transformation of the subjective world is carried out for no purpose other than adjusting one's thoughts to the objective situation and objective tasks, and better transforming the objective world. Only in this way will we be able to better contribute to reform and opening up to the outside world and provide services to the people. Numerous intellectuals do the same voluntarily and willingly. To them this is not troublesome but a responsibility which they gladly accept and perform untiringly. Just as they have as a sense of mission repaying the motherland, so they have as a mission voluntarily transforming their own objective world. The two friends of mine mentioned above did the same.

There are still many things that do not meet the expectations of men. Some sorrows, which should not fall on intellectuals at all, have caused many people to feel perplexed and vexed. However, generally speaking, the sorrows occur when they are advancing. Some things that can be done through their efforts should be done conscientiously. Others that cannot be done temporarily should be done in the future when there will be the right conditions. Our intellectuals take into account the overall situation and know its importance, and they will correctly understand and make allowance for the party and the temporary difficulties the country is faced with. Moreover, they will vigorously remove these kinds of sorrows and lay down their lives so that more and more things can be carried out more smoothly.

The party and large numbers of intellectuals are of one mind, and people throughout the country and intellectuals are of one mind also. The party and people have placed great hopes on the intellectuals. This is the golden time for intellectuals to develop their ability to the fullest. So, let us work hard together.

Commemoration, Eulogies of Zhang Wentian

Top Leaders Eulogize Zhang

HK3008055990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0836 GMT 29 Aug 90

["Forum Is Held in Beijing To Commemorate the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Zhang Wentian"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—This morning, people from all walks of life in the capital held a forum in the Great Hall of the People to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Zhang Wentian, a faithful Marxist and outstanding proletarian revolutionary.

Li Peng, Song Ping, Li Tieying, Bo Yibo, Wu Xiuquan, Chen Pixian, Hu Qiaomu, Geng Biao, Huang Hua, Hu Sheng, and Comrade Zhang Wentian's wife Liu Ying attended the forum. The forum was chaired by Deng Liqun.

Comrade Zhang Wentian was born on 30 August 1900 to a peasant family in Zhangjiazhai of Chuansha County, Shanghai Municipality (previously Nanhai County of Jiangsu Province). He died of a heart attack on 1 July 1976 in Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province. Comrade Zhang Wentian was an important leader of the CPC for a fairly long period.

At the forum, a letter by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to Comrade Liu Ying was read. In his letter, Jiang Zemin called on all people to learn from Comrade Zhang Wentian's firm faith in communism, his statesman-like broad-mindedness, his scholar-like rigorous attitude, his noble characteristic of holding firmly to the truth and correcting mistakes in the interests of the people, and his good style of deeply immersing in reality, seeking truth from facts, and leading a plain and simple life.

An article written by PRC President Yang Shangkun, entitled "In Memory of Comrade Zhang Wentian," was also read at the forum. In his article, Yang Shangkun praised Zhang Wentian as "the model of communists and revolutionary intellectuals." The article described Comrade Zhang Wentian's moral character as follows: He was always frank and sincere and his thoughts and actions were always one and the same; and he always held firm to principled positions and never acted perfunctorily, feared getting into trouble, drifted with the tide, nor vacillated between left and right. In his article, Yang Shangkun stressed that the theoretical works of Comrade Zhang Wentian are the precious spiritual wealth of the party and we must seriously study them. However, we should lay more stress on learning from Comrade Zhang Wentian's spirit of pursuing the truth throughout his life.

At the forum, State Council Premier Li Peng said: We should always learn from and carry forward the noble revolutionary character of Comrade Zhang Wentian as an outstanding proletarian revolutionary. He said that Zhang Wentian had a lifetime of frustration but he still made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. He was modest and prudent, eager to learn, and good at investigation and study; and he insisted on principles, dared to struggle, and set strict demands on himself. All this set a good example for us.

In his speech, Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political

Bureau, said: Comrade Zhang Wentian's absolute devotion to the communist cause and his boundless sense of responsibility to the party and people provided something that all comrades throughout the party should learn from. He said: Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party's central leading collective, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, has persevered in carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies for developing socialism; at the same time, it has also attached great importance to party construction. Party committees at all levels have worked earnestly to strengthen ideological and political education among the party rank and file and strengthen the party's ideological and political work. Now, to commemorate Comrade Zhang Wentian, we should again study and absorb the valuable spiritual wealth he left us, including his profound views on strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical construction and improving education for party cadres, and his practical experience in this domain. We will feel it is particularly relevant studying this and realize its special importance. We must act in light of the party central leadership's requirements and go all out to strengthen and improve the party's leadership and advance the socialist cause. This will be the best way to commemorate Comrade Wentian.

Comrades Bo Yibo, Wu Xiuquan, Geng Biao, Mo Wen-hua, Feng Wenbin, and Zhuo Xiong also successively made speeches at the forum. They recalled with deep emotion their personal experience of working with Comrade Zhang Wentian and talked about his important contribution to the Chinese revolution, socialist construction and the realization of the communist ideal. They said that we should now continue to learn from Comrade Zhang Wentian's noble moral character and revolutionary spirit and advance the cause of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Zhang Wentian's wife, Liu Ying, also spoke at the forum. She said: Many old comrades recalled Wentian's work, studies, and style at today's forum, and your speeches have deeply touched my heart. Although Wentian passed away 14 years ago, his spirit still lives in the hearts of many people. This is the greatest consolation to me. Liu Ying said: As an old party member and Comrade Wentian's spouse and comrade-in-arms, I will also follow his example and continue to study and contribute as long as I am alive.

At the forum, Comrade Xi Zhongxun's written speech was also read.

Today's forum was held by the CPC Central Committee's Party History Research Center. Those attending the forum also included some comrades-in-arms contemporary with Comrade Zhang Wentian, some old comrades who worked with him, leading comrades and functionaries from departments where Comrade Zhang Wentian had worked, leading comrades from Jiangsu Province and Shanghai Municipality, where Comrade Zhang Wentian was born and had studied during his early years, and some relatives of Comrade Zhang Wentian.

Jiang Zemin's Letter to Zhang's Widow

*OW3008065190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1049 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)— [Passage indistinct] Comrade Jiang Zemin's letter to Comrade Liu Ying [passage indistinct]

Comrade Liu Ying: His immortal historical contribution to China's revolution and development will never be forgotten. His staunch belief in communism, broad-mindedness as a statesman, rigorous attitude as a scholar, his high moral principles of upholding the truth and correcting mistakes for the people's sake, and fine work style of trying to understand the realities of life, seeking truth from facts, practicing modesty, exercising prudence, working diligently, and living a plain life are forever worth learning from. I believe that his revolutionary deeds and ideological heritage will constantly impel comrades of the entire party and people throughout the nation to advance the cause of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

I wholeheartedly wish you health and longevity!

[Signed] Jiang Zemin
[Dated] 28 August 1990

Yang Shangkun on Zhang Wentian's Career

*OW3008004990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1014 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Article by Yang Shangkun: "In Commemoration of Comrade Zhang Wentian"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—August 30 this year marks the 90th birthday of Comrade Zhang Wentian. Having been acquainted and associated with each other for 40 years, Comrade Wentian and I deserve to be called bosom buddies. He was eight years my senior and, as far as I am concerned, our relationship can be regarded as that of teacher and friend. Although we separated several times due to changes in the situation during 40 years time, we remained spiritually close to one another. Our remembrance of him today shows how deeply his spirit and character have affected us.

My first impression of Comrade Wentian was his simplicity. He was totally sincere and candid.

Our first encounter was at Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow in the spring of 1927. I had heard of him as a writer supporting the new literature, a student who had studied in the United States and could speak several foreign languages, and a good essayist; since he was also a translator and an assistant professor at the time, I thought that he must be a very extraordinary man. But when we met, I found that he was a plain and simple man bearing no resemblance whatsoever to foreign-educated scholars.

We returned to China together in early 1931, and I served as his assistant, first in Shanghai, and later in

Ruijin. After the Zunyi Conference, he took "complete charge" of the CPC Central Committee (everybody liked to call him "general secretary"). Despite his high position during the Long March and after we arrived in northern Shaanxi, he remained as modest as always. He talked in a practical way, neither too fast nor too slow. He respected other people's views and was a good listener, and he supported whoever who spoke the truth. After he presided over the day-to-day affairs of the CPC Central Committee, he promptly corrected previous bad, patriarchal practices and the ways of some people who thought that what they said was all that mattered. As a result, the leading core of the party Central Committee operated in unity, harmony, and in concert; the revolutionary cause proceeded smoothly.

After the war of resistance against Japan broke out, I went to the northern front and did not see Comrade Wentian until more than three years later in Yanan in 1940. In January 1942, as he headed out to the rural areas leading an investigation group, Comrade [Li] Fuchun and I bid him farewell in Yangjialing early one morning. When senior cadres were organized to study the two lines in 1943, he and I were in the same group; we always saw each other over a period of more than a year. At this time Comrade Wentian had already stepped down from the leading post of the party Central Committee. The exposition and criticism of the mistakes of the third "leftist" line had certainly implicated him. But he continued to do his work honestly, candidly, and sincerely. He never covered up his mistakes or shortcomings. Although he contributed enormously to our party and Army, he never mentioned his contributions or complained. Comrade Wentian's simplicity showed his broad-mindedness and selflessness.

Being firm was another distinctive characteristic of Comrade Wentian. He was firm in upholding principle and never resigned himself to circumstances. He would not avoid responsibilities; he did not drift along or vacillate. I saw with my own eyes many examples of such qualities. During the Zunyi Conference, he showed his courage and firmness by being the first to stand up to make a "counter-report" and criticize the erroneous military line pursued by Bo Gu and Li De. After the 1st and 4th Front Armies of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army combined Zhang Guotao controlled the military power, became self-important, and divided the party Central Committee. Comrade Wentian waged a resolute struggle against him. Comrade Wentian pointed out in September 1935 that in Zhang Guotao's erroneous "future would certainly be the formation of a second party." During the Lushan Conference in 1959, Comrade Wentian, without regard for his personal gains or losses, supported Comrade Peng Dehuai's "Written Opinions," thoroughly analyzed the "leftist" mistakes committed since the launch of the "Great Leap Forward," and tried as hard as he could to persuade Comrade Mao Zedong to correct those mistakes. That demonstrated his dauntless spirit of great responsibility for the revolutionary cause. After the crushing of the "Gang

of Four," I was filled with deep veneration for Comrade Wentian when I learned that he held himself totally responsible for the "Case of 61 People" during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In those days of great difficulty he chose to endure humiliation for an important cause and took the interests of the whole into consideration. By seeking truth from facts and displaying a noble self-sacrificing spirit, he foiled the schemes of Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, and their like, making every effort to protect Comrade [Liu] Shaoqi and a large number of senior party cadres.

Comrade Wentian was known in the party as a theoretician. The fact that he became a prominent Marxist theoretician after being an intellectual and scholar was because he had been tempered by actual struggle and rejected the dogmatic practice of following Marxist theory mechanically. Following the basic course of combining basic Marxist-Leninist theory with China's actual revolution and construction, he put forth many correct proposals essential for dealing with pressing issues concerning China's revolution and construction, thus contributing significantly to the victory of the Chinese people's cause and to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought. We should earnestly study his theoretical works, which are our party's precious spiritual wealth. But I think Comrade Wentian's lifelong pursuit for truth is what we should make even greater efforts to emulate. Beginning with his participation in the May 4th Movement in 1919 until his death in 1976, when false charges against him remained uncleared, Comrade Wentian firmly and persistently searched for the way in which China could survive, develop, and become prosperous and strong on the basis of China's actual situation at the time. In other words, he tried to find how the party could base its lines, principles, and policies on scientific understanding. Comrade Wentian spent his entire life groping forward through a complex and difficult environment. As far as he was concerned, nothing could have pleased him more than the fact that his theory has been proven by reality and that his subjective understanding has been proven to be in line with objective needs. When I was in Yanan in 1943, I read his report entitled "Return From The Trip." It was a report based on investigation and study which he earnestly conducted in rural northern Shaanxi Province and western Shanxi Province over a period of more than a year. His keen interest in understanding China's rural society and great zeal in thoroughly penetrating the realities of life and maintaining close ties with the masses deeply impressed me. In 1962 when I served at the CPC Central Committee General Office, I had the chance to read his "Views on Country Fair Trade," which he asked me to show to Comrade Mao Zedong. In that report, which he wrote after investigating Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and Hunan for more than two months, he proposed to further liberalize trade, broaden circulation channels, and readjust policies governing price parities between industrial and agricultural goods. Even though he did not hold an actual office at that time, he remained greatly concerned about the country and the people and

persisted in searching for ways to survive temporary economic difficulties. In 1979, after Comrade Wentian had been dead for three years and I had just resumed working, I read two articles in the newspaper—"Political and Economic Work Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "Inner-Party Struggle Should Proceed Correctly"—which he had written in Zhaoqing when he was in difficulty. At that time he was already over 70 and had neither a life in the party nor personal freedom, but he still worried about the destiny of the party and the state and remained optimistic and confident. In those days of darkness and adversity, he still could see brightness and hope; he could maintain his calmness and write theoretical articles, that total wordage of which reached nearly 100,000. In those articles, he thoroughly reviewed the experiences and lessons learned from the tortuous period of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Great Cultural Revolution," denounced all types of "leftist" misconceptions, and explored the nature, stages, and mission of socialist society and the law of socialist construction in China. When I read those articles, I was deeply moved by his allegiance, courage, and persistent quest for truth. He really did his utmost to remain loyal to the cause of the party and people all his life.

Comrade Wentian deserves to be called the model of communists and the example of revolutionary intellectuals. I am proud to have had a teacher and comrade in arms like Comrade Wentian.

Organization Department Holds National Conference OW3008011190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1029 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)—The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee held a national conference in Harbin and Luoyang respectively the other day to exchange experience in the work of selecting and managing outstanding experts and top-notch talents. At the meeting, Zhao Zongnai, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, called on organization departments of party committees at all levels to organically integrate work among intellectuals with work among cadres and regard whether or not they are able to arouse intellectuals' enthusiasm and bring their initiative into play in the drive for reform, open policy, and modernization as an important aspect for the appraisal of leading bodies and leading cadres.

In his speech, Zhao Zongnai outlined major tasks for organization departments of party committees at all levels in properly handling their work for intellectuals:

—It is necessary for organization departments to strengthen overall guidance for intellectuals under the leadership of party committees at all levels; assume the duties of guiding, checking, summing up, and coordinating; take the lead in coordination; and work in conjunction with the departments concerned to do a good job in carrying out the intellectuals' work. Concerning the intellectuals' work-related problems

with tendentious and universal characteristics, organization departments must conduct in-depth and meticulous investigations and studies, report their findings to the party committees, make suggestions, and promptly organize the formulation and improvement of relevant policy.

- It is necessary for organization departments to strive to improve intellectuals' working and living conditions. Given the state's limited financial resources, it is incumbent on all areas to organize and prod the departments concerned to do their utmost to solve realistic problems aggressively and responsibly.
- It is necessary for organization departments to strengthen ideological and political work among intellectuals. While fully trusting intellectuals in political affairs, putting their talents to good use by giving them a free hand in their work, and showing concern for their living conditions, organization departments must actively provide guidance and levy strict requirements on them.
- It is necessary for organization departments to continue to do a good job in recruiting outstanding intellectuals by encouraging them to join the party in accordance with conditions stipulated in the party constitution and choosing and promoting outstanding intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity for assuming leadership posts at all levels.
- It is necessary to put a number of outstanding experts and top-notch talents under direct management and control to bring along and influence the vast numbers of intellectuals and increase the party's unifying force among intellectuals.

The working experiences of 21 provinces, regions, and municipalities and 15 prefectures and counties were exchanged at the meeting. Responsible persons in charge of intellectuals' work from organization departments of the party committees of 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities participated in the meeting.

National Cadre Transfer Work Conference Opens

*HK2908153890 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] A national conference on work of transfer and disposition of cadres opened in Lanzhou on 27 August.

The meeting, sponsored by the Ministry of Personnel, mainly aimed at implementing the guidelines of the national conference of heads of personnel departments and bureaus, discussing how to do well the work of transferring and releasing cadres under the new situation, summing up and exchanging experience in transfer and disposition of cadres over the past few years, discussing and amending four documents on strengthening the work of transferring and disposing cadres and assigning tasks for work of transferring and disposing cadres in the near future.

Present at the meeting were leaders responsible for Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee, ministries and committees under the State Council, and personnel departments of all provinces, cities and autonomous regions.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial Party Committee; and Jia Shijie, governor of the province; attended yesterday's session.

The Vice Minister of Personnel Zhang Hanfu, first summed up the work of cadre transfer and disposition over the past few years, noting that over the past few years, the work has played an important role in economic construction and reform and opening up and has achieved great successes. First, working hard for economic construction and meeting the needs of cadres for state key construction projects and key development areas and departments. Statistics show that in the seven years between 1983 and 1989, more than 510,000 cadres were transferred and disposed to key construction projects and key construction departments. Second, readjusting the cadre structure and personnel who are not the right persons assigned for the jobs. From 1979 to 1989, 250,000 professional and technical personnel were readjusted across the country because they were not the right persons assigned for the jobs. Third, transferring and disposing cadres to remote areas to support economic construction. In the 10 years from 1979 to 1989, 330,000 cadres were transferred and disposed to remote areas and areas where conditions are very hard. Fourth, showing solicitude to and caring for cadres and solving the problem of couples living apart and their difficulties. After 10 years of efforts, 1.1 million couples living apart have lived together. [passage omitted]

Li Peng Greets Consumer Protection Group

*OW2908204090 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] A national meeting to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals that contributed to protecting consumers' interests opened in Beijing on 28 August. Premier Li Peng sent a congratulatory letter to the meeting. He urged the award-winners to continue to work hard, to be honest in performing their duties, to serve the vast number of consumers wholeheartedly, to fully play their role as a bridge between the government and the people, and to make new contributions to the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

In the more than five years since its inception, the China Consumers' Association has handled some 500,000 consumer complaints. Of those complaints, 90 percent have been rationally redressed, making up for consumers' economic losses totalling nearly 200 million yuan. At present, there are more than 1,700 consumer organizations at and above the county level in China. They have formed a network to allow people to check the quality of commodities and services.

At the meeting, 65 organizations and 30 individuals were awarded the honor title of advanced collective that contributes to protecting consumers' interests and the honor title of advanced individual who contributes to protecting consumers' interests, respectively.

Wang Zhen Visits Northern Wilderness
*HK2808074190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
 18 Aug 90 p 4*

[Newsletter from staff reporter Wu Peizhen (2976 1014 4176): "The Old General Comes to the Great Northern Wilderness Again—Vice President Wang Zhen Inspects Heilongjiang Reclamation Zone"]

[Text] Lofty Sentiments of the Past and Present

Washed by the rain, Jiamusi was particularly clean at 0900 on the morning of 28 July. The green trees and beautiful flowers made the city on the bank of the Songhuajiang look like a pretty girl. With joy and respect, the people of the great northern wilderness greeted Wang Zhen, vice president and commander of the reclamation zone during those years, from the train which stopped slowly at the station.

This is Wang's second trip following the "cultural revolution." When he arrived at the place where he would be staying, the responsible person of the farm's general bureau asked Wang Zhen to give a report to the staff members and workers. Wang declined: "As I have just arrived, I prefer listening to your accounts first."

Wang Zhen smiled with pleasure when he learned that the commodity rate of grain at the 852 Farm reached 80 percent and the annual delivery of profits totaled 23 million yuan. During those years, Wang Zhen cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of this 1.2 million mu farm. He built and lived in straw houses with the staff members and workers, dug wild vegetables, and picked seeds of rubber trees. Wang also persuaded his cousin, her husband, and grandchildren to move from Hunan to the farm. The old man was very happy to see the tremendous changes effected in the farm today.

In his speech, Li Naiwen, head of the propaganda department of the Mudanjiang Reclamation Management Bureau, said: "The following jingle prevailed during the reclamation of the great northern wilderness: 'With rabbits and wolves, the great northern wilderness is a good place, except for a shortage of girls.' To encourage young people to settle down, revered Wang talked with the leaders of Sichuan and Shandong, asking them to mobilize large numbers of female youths to go to the border region. My wife is from Sichuan and revered Wang was our matchmaker!" At this point, Wang Zhen burst into laughter.

The forum lasted two hours and 40 minutes and revered Wang was happy from beginning to end.

Calling the Future

Wang Zhen and his party took a train at one time and a car at another. Verdant hills, lakes, and crisscross rivers and channels passed by. Occasionally, they could see residential houses and combined harvesters or airplanes for farm purposes operating in the fields. Decades ago, wild animals held sway on this piece of land overgrown with wild grass and brambles. Today there are 102 large state-owned farms, whose commodity grain supplied annually to the state account for one-third of Heilongjiang's total. The area's beans for export accounts for 50 percent of the province's total.

Wang Zhen was proud of the changes in the great northern wilderness, but he was not satisfied. Wherever he went, he would ask in detail about seed, sowing, application of fertilizers, elimination of pests, and harvest. He emphasized "promotion of scientific farming and increasing the per unit area yield" and "relying on science and qualified personnel to boost agriculture."

When Wang Zhen was informed by the Sanjiang Food Company that the reclamation farm had 110,000 milch cows, he asked the great northern wilderness to make full use of the ample food and green fodder to vigorously raise livestock and at the same time develop fine processing of farm and sideline products, advocate a combination of agriculture and animal husbandry, support animal husbandry with agriculture, assist agriculture with animal husbandry, support industry with agriculture, and complement agriculture with industry. Beyond excitement, revered Wang wrote the following inscriptions: "March towards high science and technology and vigorously develop precision processing of farm produce" and "Fight for supplying 5 billion kg of commodity grain and more meat, milk, and sugar to the state!"

Hold High the Torch of the Spirit of the Great Northern Wilderness

"Work hard and courageously forge ahead." People say that these words constitute the spirit of the great northern wilderness. With this spirit, Wang Zhen led more than 100,000 demobilized soldiers and hundreds of thousands of young people and scientific and technological personnel to pitch camps and build houses on the barren northern border, cultivate land, and draw a grand picture during the 1950's and 1960's. Since reform and opening up, they relied on this spirit again to develop production in depth and breadth and established an integrated agriculture-industry-commerce operation network. Over the past 40 years or so, they reclaimed over 30 million mu of land, afforested 5.2 million mu, and produced 59.45 billion kg of grain and beans.

At the commodity fair sponsored by the Mudanjiang Agriculture Management Bureau, revered Wang saw hundreds of commodities including canned food, ginseng products, medicines, coal, and wood carvings. A number of them won prizes presented by the state and ministries. "The great northern wilderness has become a

genuine great northern granary." Revered Wang said with a deep feeling: "When we have become well-off and our conditions have improved, we should never forsake the spirit of the great northern wilderness. To realize modernization, we should rely on science as well as plain living, hard work, and the courage to forge ahead. This spirit, which is the reproduction of the Yanan and Jinggangshan spirit, should be passed on for generations."

Wang Zhen never forgot the issue of bringing up a new generation in the great northern wilderness. When he arrived at Jiamusi, the first man he met was Huang Li, son of the late Huang Zhenrong, former head of the 852 Farm and acting commander of the Third Division of the railway engineering corps. Revered Wang exhorted young Wang, "continue the work left by your father and carry forward the spirit of the great northern wilderness. You and your children should contribute to the building and defending of the border." On the first evening, revered Wang invited the children of the Xiaohonghua troupe to his room to hold heart-to-heart talks with them. Leaning close to revered Wang, they expressed unanimously: "We hope that Grandpa Wang will rest assured. We will study hard, make progress every day, and be qualified successors to the great northern wilderness!"

Revered Wang expected a new breakthrough of the great northern wilderness. When he discovered that vegetables were expensive in Jiamusi, he told the responsible person of the farm's General Bureau: "You should grow more vegetables to keep the market prices down." Revered Wang enthusiastically told reporters: "Heilongjiang has a large area of arable land and water surface which can be utilized. If a river is opened from the upper reaches of the Songhuajiang in Jiamusi to Wusulijiang, we can add several million mu of land to the great northern wilderness..."

In the Fields and Families of Staff Members

The sky was bright and blue at around 1500 in the afternoon of 30 July. Streaming with sweat under the scorching sun, Wang Zhen stood at the bean field of the Friendship Farm, watching the demonstration of the large China-made sprinkler. When two pesticide spreader planes passed by, Wang Zhen waved to the pilots in acknowledgement.

Not long afterwards, revered Wang came to the boundless wheat fields where some combined harvesters were operating busily. After watching their performance, revered Wang met with the team leaders, tractor drivers, and pilots at the fields. After making detailed inquiries, Wang said with a deep feeling: "In the four cardinal principles proposed by Comrade Xiaoping, the most important one is to uphold the socialist road. The facts before us tell us that socialist public ownership is conducive to overall management of mechanized production and modernization, which is beyond compare by the small scale peasant economy based on households. I am

against turning the state-owned farms into private ownership based on households. We should continue our reform and opening up on the premise of adhering to the socialist orientation and manifesting the superiority of socialist public ownership..."

On the afternoon of 3 August, Wang Zhen, as a guest, came to the residence of an old staff member of the 852 Farm. After entering Ye Jianqing's house, revered Wang saw a portrait of Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, and General Zhu at the airport hanging on the wall. He looked at the portrait with reverence for a while and then sat on the sofa.

"Commander!" Veteran soldier of the railway engineering corps Ye Jianqing was fond of using this title to call Wang Zhen, commander of the railway engineering corps and head of the farm at that time: "In the summer of 1958, I sent you by tractor from 853 Farm to 852 Farm."

"Oh! So you were the teacher of the maintenance company of the third division! ...The road was so muddy that day. I was lucky to have met you..."

This reporter learned that Old Ye, who was elected as an outstanding intellectual, made "spring beds" (weaving hazel twigs on a wooden frame and putting in a thick layer of grass), ate in the wind, and slept in the dew to start an undertaking. When revered Wang asked his age, Ye replied he, passing the age of 61, had already retired. Revered Wang said: "There is still a lot to be done. Teach well your children and future generations and turn them into successors to the communist cause."

Revered Wang came to Guo Zhichao's residence. When Wang was informed that the Guo couple, who passed the age of 50, came from Shanghai, he shook hands with them and said: "You are the good example of supporting the border. We hope that your children, like you, will contribute their youthfulness to the motherland and to the great northern wilderness and be a new example of settling down and building the border."

Science & Technology

Development of Space Technology Discussed

HK2808121190 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese
4 Aug 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Wang Yadong (3769 0068 2639): "A Great Challenge and Opportunity—an Interview With Min Guirong, President of the Research Institute of Space Technology"]

[Text] Reporter: Space technology is highly complicated science and technology. What is its role in our country's modernization drive and economic construction?

Min Guirong: Since China successfully launched its first man-made satellite, "the East Is Red," on 24 April 1970, space technology has been developing rapidly in our

country. To date we have successfully manufactured and launched 26 man-made satellites, which are different from one another in type and purposes. As a man-made satellite can fly very high and fast, and can cover the whole world, it plays a macroscopic role in promoting the modernization drive, economic construction, and social progress. In the development and use of telecommunications satellites, China has started education on satellite television. To date there are already 10 million students engaged in this study, including more than 1 million secondary and primary school teachers. This is about 20 years in advance of the old schedule of training by means of conventional methods. In our country, as passenger transport is always busy, investigation shows that if communications are well developed, about one-third of the current passenger transport can be replaced by telephone communication. This alone will save tens of billions yuan of funds for the state every year. For another example, as the current methods for remittance of money are rather backward, if the remittance can be made by means of satellite communications, the speed will be increased by 20 percent. It would mean an increase of tens of billions yuan of circulating funds every year. The ratio between input and returns through satellite communications is generally 1 to 10. For this reason, more than 60 countries are now engaged in the development of space technology, and almost all countries and regions are applying the achievements of this technology.

Reporter: At present, many countries are making positive efforts to explore and develop space technology. These activities have brought about, and promoted the development in various fields. What important development and breakthroughs will there be in international space technology by the end of the century?

Min Guirong: First of all, the level of all kinds of highly efficient applied satellites will be increased and their costs will be reduced. More applied satellites and carrier rockets will be commercialized, and the applied satellites will be developed into large-scale and comprehensive satellites. Meanwhile, the application of the small satellite groups may have even brighter prospects. Second, the construction of permanent space stations, which are 100 to 200 tons in weight, will be an important event in the 1990's. These stations can serve as places for repairing satellites and assembling large-scale space devices or transfer posts for space activities. They can also serve the processing of micro-gravity materials, and various scientific experiments and research. It is expected that in the initial stage of the 1990's, the Soviet Union will complete the construction of a combined space station, the "Peace." By the end of the century, the United States will complete the construction of a permanent space station, the "Freedom," with the participation of Japan and European countries. Third, there will be a great development in far-space exploration. A more profound study on various planets of the solar system will be carried out. In the 1990's, some astronomical observatories will also be moved to outer space. It will be

of great significance to discovering the secret of the Milky Way system and the explosions in the universe. Fourth, militarization in outer space will be unavoidable in the 1990's. Apart from continuing to develop and perfect their existing military satellite systems, the super-powers have also brought their star war programs to a substantial stage.

Reporter: With regard to the commercialization of outer space, what do you think will enter the sphere of commerce in the 1990's, and how large will the scale of the market be? What are the prospects for China's entering the international market?

Min Guirong: The main items to enter the commercial sphere in the 1990's will be the communication satellite, remote-control satellite, navigation and positioning satellite, the micro-gravity experimental platform, and the service for, and the applications of such satellites. It is expected that in the next decade, the service cost for launching a satellite will be about \$10 billion, that for launching a communication satellite will be \$12 billion, for launching a navigation and positioning satellite, over \$5 billion, and for making an experiment on micro-gravity production, about several billion dollars. China's space program mainly serves its domestic economic construction. But the policy of the state allows it to provide international service. In the above-mentioned fields, we have the capability of providing service. For example, in 1987 and 1988, using a recovery satellite, China supplied carrying services to relevant French and West German companies. This year, the "Long March" III carrier rocket was used to successfully put into orbit the Asiasat-I, a telecommunications satellite made by an American company in Houston. Now an experiment is being made on the use of the Long March II rocket to carry a Pakistani satellite. As was just mentioned, in consideration of our national strength, our external service is quite limited. It is only a supplement to the international launching market, which is aimed at opening up outer space and benefiting mankind through the international market.

Reporter: What is the focus of China's development of space technology in the 1990's? Will the manned space navigation program be carried out?

Min Guirong: Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, China has, relying chiefly on its own efforts, achieved great successes in the development of space technology. In the 1990's, China's space technology will continue to develop steadily. But since China is a developing country with limited financial resources, its investment in this development will still be much smaller than the Soviet Union, the United States, Europe, and Japan. We can only develop some selected items. Our focus is to develop some applications satellites urgently needed by the state, such as large volume satellite communications and broadcast systems, various types of meteorological satellite systems, multi-purpose satellite resources

system, satellite navigation and positioning system, satellite disaster-reducing system, and some satellite systems that are urgently needed by some other countries. As to the question of manned navigation program, it will certainly be carried out judging from the current trend of development. But the time for carrying out this program will be determined by the state after making a comprehensive consideration. However, it is still necessary to make a study of some key technological problems in advance. We believe that through our efforts, the day is not far off for us to realize this target.

Cooperation in Satellite Communication Viewed HK2908093590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 17 Aug 90 p 2

[“Special Interview” by staff reporter Zhang Youxin (1728 0645 2450): “The Road of Cooperation Is Long and Wide—an Interview With Mr. Cai Minkang, Senior Manager of the International Marine Satellite Organization”]

[Text] In early summer, the International Mobile Satellite System Display Symposium was convened in Beijing’s Kunlun Hotel. Taking advantage of a break between sessions, this reporter interviewed Mr. Cai Minkang, Senior Manager of Land Mobile Communications and Special Business Department of the International Marine Satellite Organization, who had made a special trip from London to attend the conference.

His Career

Mr. Cai Minkang has a deep affection for the international mobile satellite communication undertaking. According to briefings, the conventional means of communication is stationary, while the system of the International Marine Satellite Organization is mobile and can transmit messages through satellites from any part of the world. Mr. Cai said: “Mobile satellite systems can satisfy the requirements of sea, land, and air communication.” Mobile satellite systems can be applied in numerous areas, such as communication and contacts by sailing vessels in times of accidents or normal course of operation; the use of “satellites” in message transmission in scientific research activities and south pole research stations; the use of a small terminal by mountaineering team members climbing the Mount Qomolangma to communicate and contact with all parts of the world; and the use of a portable C-system communication equipment to directly send back manuscripts to editorial departments by reporters covering remote regions or areas that are difficult to communicate with as a result of war.

This reporter asked: “What are the benefits of this communications system?” Mr. Cai replied: “The International Marine Satellite Organization is a non-profit international organization. Our aim is to try by every possible means to serve users.” Then he used concrete

examples to illustrate the great socio-economic benefits of mobile satellite communication.

A few days before the symposium, a big earthquake occurred in Iran, which was instantly turned into a horrifying scene. All conventional communication equipment had been destroyed. To establish lost contact with the outside world was then a matter of utmost urgency in the disaster-stricken area. On hearing the news, the International Marine Satellite Organization promptly dispatched satellite communications equipment to the disaster area and restored communications there. Mr. Cao said that mobile satellite system was used during the big earthquakes in Mexico and Soviet Armenia, the oil tanker spillage in the Bay of Alaska, and typhoons in Central America, thus reinforcing contacts between disaster areas and the outside world, and greatly reducing losses.

Lebanon is a country plagued by frequent disasters, with war and turmoil forming a part of everyday life. Conventional means of communication can no longer guarantee the free flow of messages. Under such circumstances, we have to rely only on satellite communication to solve the problem. Satellite communication has become a basic communication system in Lebanon. Equipped with 60 sets of land satellite system terminals, this small country ranks third in the world. Even the common people are using satellites for communication and contacts. Mr. Cai said: Despite frequent wars, Lebanon is still capable of maintaining unobstructed communication and contacts at home and abroad, thereby guaranteeing the continuous operation of its economic activities.

Satellite Communication and China

In recent years, forest fires have brought heavy losses to mankind’s forest resources. Mr. Cai said: “If mobile satellite communication had been used at that time to promptly report small fire incidents and measures speedily taken, the big fires could have been avoided and a lot of timber protected.

Last May, a big ocean-going liner of China’s Qingdao Ocean Shipping Company, sailing a few thousand nautical miles off the coast in the south Indian Ocean, was caught up in a fierce cyclone (similar to China’s typhoons.) With the body of the ship seriously damaged and the lives of sailors under serious threat, the situation was critical. At that moment, it was impossible to contact the motherland by radio telephone. Fortunately, the ship was equipped with a mobile satellite system, which enabled it to quickly make contact with the China Ocean Transportation Corporation. Although the ship finally sank as a result of irresistible forces, all the 38 people on board were saved. After the accident, the Chinese sailors said in praise: “Satellite communication is really good!”

This sharp contrast made Mr. Cao feel deeply the importance and urgency of China’s use of mobile satellite communication. He said: “China has so many ships and

such a vast expanse of territory. In a period of vigorous expansion, satellite communication has great potential in China. With the establishment of Beijing's land satellite station, China's satellite communication business will be sure to develop tremendously.

"In the Service of the Motherland"

Mr. Cao's native birthplace is at the foot of the Wuyi Shan in Chongan County of Fujian Province. His forefathers earned their livelihood by planting tea. As a boy, he lived and studied in Hong Kong. In 1969, he went to study at a university in Canada. After graduation, he worked as an electrical engineer and did economic management work. At the end of 1983, he was employed by the International Marine Satellite Organization as economic planning manager. In 1989, the organization expanded its business from marine to land and aviation. Because the business was new and the demand high, he was transferred to the Land Communication and Special Business Department to take up an important post and develop business.

When Mr. Cai returned to the Chinese mainland for the first time in 1984, he had a mixed train of thought. He said: "I had a feeling of cordiality when returning to the motherland." He has many friends in China, some of whom often told him about the difficulties in their families. Mr. Cai cared about his friends and gave them strength and faith. He said: "I was poor in my childhood days, even worse than the conditions you are in now. Mother brought us up in pain and suffering...." At this point, he could no longer continue, his eyes wet with tears. Maybe Mr. Cai has his own experience and understanding of "poverty" in China, so he is now particularly enthusiastic about introducing the world's advanced technology to China, hoping that the motherland will prosper as quickly as possible.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Cai and his colleagues, the Ministry of Communications and the International Marine Satellite Organization have a close relationship of cooperation. Mr. Cai said: "My business will bring immense benefits to China. Therefore, whenever there is an opportunity, I will do my best for the motherland to make up for its deficiency in satellite communication, particularly the use of satellite communication in frontier regions. When I came back to Beijing this time, a good start had already been made in cooperation in mobile satellite communication. With the passage of time, the road hereafter will be even wider."

Military

Chengdu Military Reshuffle Viewed

HK2808053590 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese
No 38, 18 Aug 90 p 20

[Article by Hua Chen (5478 6966): "Chengdu Military Region Was Less Affected by the Reshuffle—Third Installment of Series on Analysis of PLA Military Region Reshuffle"]

[Text] It can be said that, with the exception of the Beijing Military Region, the Chengdu Military Region has been subjected to most pressures and tests in the past year. The martial law imposed in the capital of Tibet, Lhasa, was declared earlier but lifted later than that in Beijing. It was imposed for 14 months, from March 1989 to May 1990. The unit performing the martial law task was reportedly a division under the Chengdu Military Region stationed in Chongqing. Formerly belonging to the 18th Field Army which entered Tibet in 1951 and which has been disbanded, the division is now under the 13th Group Army.

The Chengdu Military Region Belongs to a Sensitive Area

Tibet is closely followed by the international public opinion, especially the U.S. human rights activists. Its geographical position being in the strategically important Himalayan mountain area and bordering India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Burma, it has a bearing on the first-line frontier defense of China's Southwest. Due to the border issue, China fought a war with India in October 1962. Because the dispute has not been solved so far, the defending troops of both countries still maintain a high degree of combat posture.

Under the jurisdiction of the Chengdu Military Region, there is another military hot point—Yunnan, which is defending the western section of the Sino-Vietnamese border. Since the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict in 1979, Yunnan has become the country's central military issue and has been extensively publicized in the official media. Eulogies of heroic figures often appear in movies, music, and even reportages. In terms of military deployment, Yunnan has become a place for combat exercises with live ammunition for China's military modernization in the 1980's. After the Sino-Vietnamese war in early 1979, the Central Military Commission reportedly decided to move an Army-level unit to Yunnan every year to conduct military training in peacetime. It was reckoned at that time that the field armies in the 11 military regions were to be moved with a military region as a unit. This practice has been discontinued in recent years. The Chengdu Military Region has become a regional commanding organ of various army units, something which other military regions do not experience.

The Extent of Reshuffle Is Relatively Small

Tibet and Yunnan alone are sufficient to show the importance of the Chengdu Military Region. Perhaps because of this, during the personnel changes of seven military regions, the extent of leadership changes in this region, particularly the command system, is relatively small. New commander Zhang Taiheng has been promoted from the position of deputy commander. Moreover, Deputy Commander Liao Xilong, who was once general commander of the Yunnan frontline headquarters, as well as Chief of Staff Tao Bojun, have retained their original posts. Because both took up their posts in

1985, the retention of their posts indicates that the central authorities want to maintain the continuity of the command system of the Chengdu Military Region and, coping with the shifting events by sticking to a fundamental policy, deal with sudden issues in Tibet and Yunnan. This can be regarded as a pragmatic attitude.

The New Commander Has Practical War Experience

The appointment of Zhang Taiheng as commander of the Chengdu Military Region can also be regarded as pragmatic. Commander Zhang, who is only 59 this year, was transferred from army commander of the Beijing Military Region to deputy commander of the Chengdu Military Region in 1985. As chief assistant of Commander Fu Quanyou, he often visited grassroots units in Tibet and Yunnan with Commander Fu. Like Liao Xilong, he also served as general commander on the Lao Shan frontline in Yunnan and, therefore, can be regarded as having practical experience. He is also a military academy graduate and a career military commander in the prime of life. His first important public activity after taking up his post was to personally go to Lhasa at the end of June to announce the appointments of the leading body of the Tibet Military District. He also inspected army units on the Tibet plateau on the way. We can thus see the importance he attached to Tibet.

New Political Commissar Gu Shanqing, former deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, was transferred to the Chengdu Military Region to replace retired General Zhang Haifeng. Gu, 59, originally from the 4th Field Army, worked in the engineer department of the Guangzhou Military Region for many years. In the early 1980's he took up the post of deputy political commissar of the Hunan Military District and it was not until 1988 that he was promoted to deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region. His promotions in the past two years can be regarded as meteoric. It is yet to be determined whether there are other factors behind the promotion. The news that he recently accompanied Jiang Zemin in inspecting troops stationed in Tibet was reported in the central media.

In the Chengdu Military Region, most of Gu Shanqing's colleagues engaging in political work have been promoted from the region. Shao Nong also concurrently serves as secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the military region. His assistant Zheng Xianbin, however, is director of the political department. Judging by this, the changes in the military region's political work system and command system are less than those in other military regions. The operations and harmony of the leading body should be favorable to the stability of Tibet and Yunnan.

With the exception of the newly-appointed Deputy Political Commissar Wang Yongning whose background data is unknown, Deputy Commander Zhang Defu has been transferred from the Xinjiang Military District, where he was deputy commander. Because the Xinjiang Military District is an establishment at the army group level,

Zhang's appointment to the Chengdu Military Region can be regarded as a transfer at the same level. He and Fu Quanyou, the newly-appointed commander of the Lanzhou Military Region, are perhaps examples of official "exchanges of cadres." Since turmoils by ethnic minorities have happened in both regions where they have worked, they have ample experience to deal with such matters. We can thus see that the exchange policy is not one of unplanned, indiscriminate transfers but has certain aims and takes the actual conditions into consideration.

There Is Still a Marked Pragmatist Tendency in the Army

Changing of the guard among leaders of the Chengdu Military Region has always drawn people's close attention. This is primarily because both party elders Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun are Sichuanese and the southwestern region is also the stronghold of the 2nd Field Army under Deng's direct control. On the other hand, Sichuan is also the place where former General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who has been thrown from office, started the rural reform. Yang Rudai, current secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, is the only provincial-level member of the Political Bureau. We can thus see the importance the central authorities attach to Sichuan. Some people were worried that the current leadership changes in the Chengdu Military Region would become a major issue in the CPC's factional struggle. In fact, the new leading body reflects pragmatist considerations and is expected to be able to stabilize China's southwestern frontiers. We can thus deduce that personnel changes in military regions are not exclusively determined by ideology. Apparently, there are still healthy, pragmatist forces in the central authorities attaching importance to major events of the state and nation, such as making the country rich and the soldiers strong and garrisoning the frontiers, instead of bringing calamity to the country and the people by rigidly adhering to factional strife.

Appendix: New Leading Body of the Chengdu Military Region

Position	Name	Year Taking Up Position	Former Position
Commander	Zhang Taiheng	1990	Deputy Commander of Chengdu Military Region
Political Commissar	Gu Shanqing	1990	Deputy Political Commissar of Guangzhou Military
Deputy Commander	Liao Xilong	1985	Region Army Commander
Deputy Commander	Zhang Defu	1990	Deputy Commander of Xinjiang Military District

Deputy Commander and Chengdu Military Region's Air Force Commander	Hou Shujun	1987	unknown
Deputy Political Commissar	Wang Yongning	1990	unknown
Deputy Political Commissar and Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary	Shao Nong	1990	Director of Political Department of Chengdu Military Region
Chief of Staff	Tao Bojun	1985	unknown
Director of Political Department	Zheng Xianbin	1990	Deputy Director of Political Department of Chengdu Military Region

Military Training for University Students Acclaimed

OW2808113190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1004 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)—Beginning last October, some 728 freshmen of Beijing University received ten months of military training at the Shijiazhuang Army College of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). The students found that the military training taught them many things they had never come across before.

Luo Jun, a student from Yibin, Sichuan Province, said, "To me, military training is an extraordinary experience. I've learned a lot."

The latest issue of BEIJING REVIEW carried a report by its staff reporter on how the students think of the training.

The military training course has been a key part of the present educational reform in China. In recent years, many institutions of higher learning offered military training among the students in different ways.

Most invited military instructors to train the students for two to three months. This time, however, Beijing University moved the training on to a military college and extended the programme's length of time.

The curriculum in Shijiazhuang Army College for these freshmen is comprised of military training, political education and academic study, 29 percent, 40 percent and 26 percent respectively, with the remaining 5 percent for social investigation and camp and field training. The military course includes military theory, drilling, shooting and hand-to-hand combat.

A student said, "in daily life, the demands on us were as strict as on cadets of the military college."

"There were all sorts of stipulations, such as the way the quilt was to be folded, the place where military caps were put, how towels should be hung and the way a toothbrush was to be placed," he said.

According to China's Military Service Law, the students of institutions of higher learning must receive basic military training during their study in school. The aim is to enhance their sense of love for the party and the country and turn them into youth with high military and political qualities.

The educational reform of military and political training among students would continue, [said] the report.

The 1,600 freshmen to be enrolled at Beijing University this year will first receive military training at the Shijiazhuang Army College and at another military school.

Besides Beijing University, Fudan University in Shanghai will also send its freshmen to receive military training at two military colleges beginning this year.

Economic & Agricultural

REMIN RIBAO Editorial Views Economic Work

HK2808150890 Beijing REMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 29 Aug 90 p 1

[REMIN RIBAO 29 August editorial: "Firmly Grasp Economic Construction as the Central Task—First Comment on Implementing the Party's Basic Line"]

[Text] For some time, some people in the world and within our country have doubted whether China will continue to uphold economic construction as its central task after it has put down the turmoil and the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. Practice over the past year has proven that such doubt is groundless. The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people will never tolerate the activities carried out by hostile forces at home and abroad to oppose the Chinese Communist Party and overthrow the socialist system and will never allow the "peaceful evolution" scheme to succeed. It is imperative to struggle resolutely against those hostile forces. In no way, however, does this mean that we will give up what we are doing in taking economic construction as the central task. Our adherence to the four cardinal principles and objection to bourgeois liberalization is precisely aimed at maintaining a long-term stable political situation so as to quicken our pace of economic construction.

Firmly grasping economic construction as the central task is of vital significance. Stability is above everything, while economic stability and prosperity make up the foundation of political and social stability. Only through our efforts to develop social productive forces to continuously increase our national strength and gradually raise the level of the material and cultural life of the masses of people, can our country be well governed and enjoy stability for a long time to come.

The Chinese people have stood up and China's economy has greatly developed. These are facts obvious to all. However, because of various historical reasons, we are still quite poor. To do away with poverty and backwardness, the Chinese Communists have, with great revolutionary boldness of vision and a prudent scientific attitude, put forth a "trilogy" of economic and social development. At present, the first objective of doubling the GNP has been attained. The second step is to redouble the GNP by the end of this century, thus making our country comparatively well-off. Viewed from the momentum of development at present, it is quite possible to attain this goal. In the middle of the next century, we shall reach the level of a comparatively-developed country. By that time, the weight carried by socialist China and the role it plays will be different and we shall be able to make a greater contribution to mankind.

Through nearly two years' efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform, the economic situation of our country is good in general. The excessively high industrial growth rate has come down, and the scale of fixed asset investment has gradually become rational. Prices have been put under control. A lot of big and medium construction projects have been completed and put into operation. Steady progress has been made in import and export trade as well as in economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. A gratifying trend has appeared, especially in agricultural production. The most difficult period in economic construction is over. Despite some existing problems and many difficulties, which have constituted a considerable pressure, we have reasons to be optimistic about the prospects of economic construction.

To maintain the sustained, stable, and balanced development of the national economy is an important principle that we must uphold in economic construction for a long time to come. If we are to achieve our great objective of "quadruplication," it is, of course, necessary to maintain a certain economic growth rate. But a more urgent question at present is to raise economic returns and keep an overall balance and a well-proportioned structure. This is the focal point of our economic work.

All production departments should put their work-guiding ideology on the track of focusing on the improvement of economic returns. They should make all-out efforts to improve product quality, cut material and energy consumption, and try to survive and achieve development by raising their economic returns. This requires that we should accelerate technical renovation and transformation, strengthen enterprise management, and increase production, practice economy, increase income, and cut expenditure in a universal and deep-going manner.

We must lose no time in carrying out the readjustment of the industrial structure and product mix. We must guarantee input into agriculture, a sector of prime

importance to the national economy and the people's livelihood, and ensure its steady development. Energy, communications, transportation, and other basic industries, the lifelines of the national economy, also are our weak links, and we must make vigorous efforts to promote their development. We must control and reduce the production of oversupplied goods and high-cost, low-quality products, and develop and produce more new products and new varieties readily salable in the international and domestic market. We must do a good job in producing manufactured goods and small commodities that are closely related to the people's daily life. The irrational economic structure has been formed in past years. To change this structure, arduous work over a relatively long period is required. In the course of readjusting the structure, the economic growth rate will be lowered. However, when various sectors of the national economy are in rational proportion through such readjustment, a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy will be guaranteed. After a good foundation has been laid, the rate can be appropriately accelerated. There is no need to worry too much about the present rate of development.

Making adequate arrangements for the people's livelihood is a major economic task. On the one hand, we must continue watching for tendencies of excessively rapid increases in consumer demands and encourage people to work hard, practice thriftiness, and live on a tight budget. On the other hand, we must make efforts to increase effective supply and strive to improve the people's clothing, food, housing, and transportation conditions. We must ensure a gradual improvement in the people's living standards as production develops. This is our firm policy.

Our economic work has thousands of strands and loose ends and lots of contradictions and difficulties. This demands that the leading organs and cadres take further steps to improve work style, immerse themselves among the masses, and go deep into the realities of life and the first line of production. It demands that they earnestly strengthen leadership over economic work and successfully carry out the various party and state policies. If we can maintain a stable environment and concentrate our energy on our tasks with single-hearted devotion, our socialist modernization can definitely develop with full vigor.

Rural Contract Responsibility System Stressed

HK2808035990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Aug 90 p 2

[Article by Yu Guoyao (0151 0948 5069) and Zhang Dexiu (1728 1779 0208): "Stabilization of the System of Contracted Responsibility With Remuneration Linked to Output, and Development of the Collective Economy"]

[Text] What is the relationship between the development of the rural collective economy and further stabilization

and improvement of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output? Some people misunderstand that the two things conflict with each other; in fact they are completely integrated.

After the founding of the People's Republic, our party immediately guided the peasants to embark upon the socialist road of going cooperative. This was a deep social change of historic, great significance and should be fully affirmed. Nevertheless, we took a roundabout course in our work after the nationwide movement to form rural people's communes. Some concrete forms and methods adopted in production, distribution, and management have been proved not to tally with the actual situation in the rural areas of our country after many years of practice.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the party, the peasants created a new form of management of the collective economy—the contract system of responsibility linked to production—which led household management of production into organization of the collective economy. The collective economy is thereby based on two levels of operation—unified management and dispersed family-run operations. Each peasant household as an individual operation unit with contracted responsibility has become the foundation of the double-tier operation system—a new system for the rural collective economy which is characterized by the integration of unified operation and dispersed family-run operation. The reform has broken through the pattern of a high degree of centralized and unified management, which is described as "big in size and collective in nature," and relatively separated the power of operation from ownership. Meanwhile, the reform has not only adhered to the socialist direction, but also vigorously aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants in production and management.

Just as Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out recently, we "have found a new operation form for the collective economy which tallies with the level and development of productive forces in the rural areas of our country; this is a great, successful practice and has given a great impetus to the development of the rural economy."

Of course, it cannot be denied that the rural reforms in the initial stage negated not only the old management system and operation forms of the collective economy, but also some forces of the collective economy which had taken shape in the countryside. A large number of capital goods in the agricultural sector were sold to the peasants at a low price, some large agriculture-related machinery and facilities were left unused or damaged, and capital construction on farmland was at a standstill. The negation resulted from some errors in our guidance of work and also had certain inevitability. The introduction of the contract system of responsibility linked to production adversely affected the old collective economy and incurred a loss of 20 billion yuan to collective property.

This was a big loss but brought about decisionmaking power and enthusiasm of the peasants.

Now it can be clearly seen that it is the rural reform that opened up a new field for the collective economy in the rural areas of our country and took on an unprecedented development in the rural collective economy. In 1989 accumulation and retention of common funds by the collective amounted to 41.94 billion yuan, three times as much as the 10.3 billion yuan in 1978. In the same year the original value of productive fixed assets possessed by the collective (including collectively-run enterprises in rural areas) and peasant households rose to 212.7 billion yuan and 136.8 billion yuan respectively. At the same time, the strength of the collective economy and the peasants' capacity to accumulate funds for production increased simultaneously, and the position and role of the collective economy in the countryside have been constantly consolidated and strengthened. All these are indisputable facts.

In the face of these facts, why do some comrades still think the collective economy has been disrupted and weakened? In the final analysis, these comrades still regard the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output as small production, and think that the collective economy has fallen back to the private economy and the contract system is an expedient measure. Perhaps, they have their views on the tendency of stressing only dispersed family-run operations and ignoring unified management, something like individual farming, which appeared in the course of introducing the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. Then how should we approach this tendency? Apart from some problem in our work, we should even more see that such a tendency appears only in some poor areas, where the collective economy did not exist in reality but in name and the peasants have long lost their confidence in the collective economy. That is why no attention was paid to unified management after land was contracted out to peasant households.

We should generally blame the appearance of this tendency on the institution of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. As a matter of fact, even the tendency of stressing dispersed family-run operations and ignoring unified management which seems similar to the form of individual farming is still different from those individual peasants before the cooperative transformation of agriculture and is even more different from the small-scale peasant economy before liberation. This is merely a problem arising due to the imperfection of the double-tier operation system.

It should be clearly pointed out that the efforts to expand the collective economy, improve and perfect unified management, and render better services to agricultural production are chiefly to render more and better services to family-run operations and further tap the potential of household management and collective management, not

to introduce something different out of step with the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, which is already widely adopted in the countryside.

The party Central Committee recently pointed out that the general direction of deepening the rural reform is to expand the collective economy, guide the peasants to follow the road toward common prosperity, and make continuous efforts to stabilize and perfect the contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output and the household as its mainstay. The policy of the central authorities is clear: The collective economy should be developed in line with actual conditions and step by step, household management of production should not be negated, the capacity of peasant households to accumulate funds for production should not be weakened, and no equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources and no resurgence of the old structure should be allowed. Instead, measures should be taken to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output and improve the double-tier management system.

Due to a lack of theoretical preparations and overall considerations, many problems have inevitably cropped up in the 10-year rural reform. With regard to the integration of unified management with dispersed family-run operations, these two tiers cannot be dispensed with each other in the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. However, viewing from the situation in the whole country, how to give full play to the advantages of unified management in the "form of management" is a problem calling for immediate solution. The situation in unified management varies in different areas. For example, the collective economy exists in name but not in reality in more than 30 percent of villages across the country where less attention is paid to unified management or only dispersed family-run operations are stressed and unified management is completely ignored just because the strength of the collective economy is weak and has no cohesiveness. Under such circumstances, bringing the advantages of the collective economy into full play is of course out of the question.

Meanwhile, viewing some problems facing household management of production, we should take prompt measures to strengthen unified services in line with actual conditions. Now in a number of villages, there are no services at all and household management of production is something like individual farming. As a result, the development of household management of production is hampered, so the strength of the collective economy should be increased and unified services should be provided step by step.

In a word, developing and expanding the collective economy is in keeping with stabilizing and improving the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. The

effort to stabilize and improve the system aims at expanding the socialist rural collective economy and is a concrete expression to perseverance in following the socialist road in the countryside. In turn, only when the collective economy is developed and its strength is increased will it be possible to lay a reliable organization and material foundation for unified management and services and to instill new vitality into the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked with output.

Article on Consumption Restructuring

HK2808150390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 22 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Li Kefu (2621 0344 1133): "700 Billion Yuan: A Signal for Action at a Deep Level—Comments on the Necessity To Restructure Consumption in China"]

[Text] The surplus purchasing power of the urban and rural residents in our country has now exceeded 700 billion yuan.

This figure is an indicator of the increase in the actual income of the people, and poses a problem in the economic work that has to be solved, and is a signal for action at a deep level.

The past years have seen the following phenomena in production and consumption in our country: On the one hand, residents' bank deposits increased at a rapid pace, registering 21.06 billion yuan in 1978, 380.7 billion yuan in 1988, and 500 billion yuan by the end of last year. A huge amount of purchasing power has found no outlet. On the other hand, there were big increases in the storage of commodities, which reached 106.7 billion yuan by the end of last year. The range of undersupplied commodities was reduced. Even electricity, oil, coal, and steel, which have always been in short supply, are overstocked for the time being.

Is all this in any way an indication that the residents' level of consumption in our country has reached its ceiling? No. We are still quite some distance from reaching the comfortable, medially-developed, and developed levels.

The crux of the problem at present lies in the deficiency of final consumption.

Production and consumption, the two important links in reproduction, are always related and mutually promoting. Production is the prerequisite for consumption, and consumption is the propellant of production. In a sense, guiding consumption means guiding production. Economic development and operation are in essence a process of constantly adjusting production and consumption. We used to pay too much attention to the research and adjustment on production. But now, more

people have turned their eyes to the realm of consumption in an effort to foster the understanding that appropriate consumption promotes production.

It goes without saying that the surplus purchasing power of 700 billion yuan or more will eventually be brought into use, and this entails rational diversion and guidance of consumption. Therefore, while production is being restructured, it is necessary to restructure consumption in a corresponding way.

The development of social productive forces and the increase in the people's income are the root cause of changes in the consumption structure. According to the principle that "income determines consumption," there are four phases in consumption: Underfed and under-clothed, sufficiently fed and clothed, well-off, and wealthy. Generally speaking, consumption in China has shown a tendency of evolving from the sufficiently-fed-and-clothed phase to the well-off one. This tendency is characterized by the expansion of the scope of consumption needs and the decrease in the (Engel) Index (the proportion of what is spent on food in the overall expenditure).

But the development of production and the accumulation of consumption do take time; therefore, the transfer from one phase to the next in consumption is naturally a relatively long process, too. The "expansion of consumption" that occurred a few years ago was not because purchasing power had gone beyond the bearing capacity of income, but because the fields of consumption were not adequately diversified, and the time spent on consumption was too concentrated, causing imbalance between production and consumption and aggravating shortage of supply. This shows that restructuring consumption and expanding the scope of consumption are conducive to guiding consumption in terms of both space and time, and help supply and demand develop in a coordinated way.

In fact, the differences in residents' income in our country have given rise to different levels of consumption. Families with low income spend a big proportion on food; families with medium income spend a smaller proportion on food and a bigger proportion on household maintenance; families with high income spend an even smaller proportion on food and a bigger proportion on cultural engagements and entertainment. Guiding consumption means providing different fields of consumption for consumers at different levels as groups. For the broad masses of consumers with low to medium income, it is necessary to, on the basis of supplying what they need for their basic livelihood, gradually conduct their surplus consumption power into broader realms. For those consumers who take 32 percent of the total number of workers in the entire society but earn over 57 percent of the total income of all urban and rural residents, it is necessary to provide more colorful consumption opportunities so as to satisfy their needs in many respects.

At present, consumption is marred by the narrow scope in which residents in our country use their purchasing power. Consumption funds are mainly spent on food, clothing, and household maintenance, but other fields of consumption, such as housing, transportation, medical care, and entertainment, are problematic either because of inadequate supply or because the large amount of subsidies and welfare allowances guaranteed by the supply system makes it hard for these fields to absorb consumption funds in a large quantity. For instance, in developed countries and other developing countries, the housing expenditure of an average family takes 15 percent and six percent respectively of its total consumption expenditure. In our country, the rent only takes about one percent of a worker's total consumption expenditure. The problems that are still in wide existence at present, such as "housing difficulty," "difficulty with transportation," "difficulty in obtaining medical treatment," "difficulty in finding accessible schools," and "difficulty in finding nurseries to send babies to," are a good indicator of how narrow the consumption scope in our country is. What merits special attention is the tendency that, as living standards improve, the bulk of consumption is switching from material consumption to consumption with a spiritual nature. For example, over 1 million yuan was made out of three "Beijing Spring" concerts; when the USSR circus was performing in Beijing, the top price for a ticket was 18 yuan, yet large numbers of people still scrambled for the tickets. Various phenomena point to the fact that our country enjoys high consumption potentialities in cultural economy, sports economy, educational economy, health economy, and so on. Opening up these consumption fields will in turn help boost related industries.

Establishing a multi-level, multi-dimensional consumption framework, so as to effectively divert and guide consumption, involves many areas and requires much effort. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to restructure industry, straighten out the pricing system, reform the housing system, and formulate industrial policies. The deeper-level problems that it involves will have to be solved through constantly deepening the reform.

Export of Light Industrial Products Shows Promise

HK2808145690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Aug 90 p 2

[“Dispatch” by reporter Liu Guilian (0491 2710 5571): “Export of Light Industrial Products Grows Remarkably in the First Half of This Year”]

[Text] The export of China's light industrial products has shown sustained growth. It increased in the first half of this year by 30.8 percent over the same period last year. The export in the second half of this year is also full of promise.

This is what this reporter has recently learned from a ~~the~~ ^{the} Department of the Ministry of Light Industry.

In exporting light industrial products this year, attention has been paid to the important link of increasing exchange earning rates, so that the mix of export products can be adjusted and their grades enhanced. The export of machinery and electrical appliances, which earn high rates of foreign exchange, increased in the first half of the year by 58.25 percent over the same period last year. The export of lamps and lanterns increased by 2.1 times. Big increases were also seen in the export of refrigerators, washing machines, deluxe electric fans, and other household electric appliances. Some traditional products, such as leather and leather goods, were also upgraded. For instance, the exchange earning rate of leather shoes increased by 51.8 percent over the same period last year, and that of pottery and porcelain by 39.4 percent.

A batch of enterprises which are authorized to conduct their own export took the initiative to open two-way exchanges with the outside, holding various sales exhibitions and directly meeting foreign businessmen. These efforts have given rise to an increase in export volume and improvement of product grades as well. Besides, the foreign-funded enterprises and joint ventures in Guangdong, Fujian, Shanghai, and Shandong also enjoyed remarkable export growth.

Regulation on Overseas Chinese Investment Issued
OW2708154790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1522 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)—The State Council has issued a regulation to encourage Overseas Chinese, and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao to invest in China's mainland.

The 22-article regulation, passed to XINHUA today, stipulates that investment by Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao will be permitted in the form of their solely-funded ventures, joint ventures, cooperative firms, compensation trade, the purchase of enterprise shares and bonds, the purchase of housing property, the purchase of land-use rights for state-owned land for development and other forms which comply with China's relevant decrees and regulations.

Investors may choose investment projects offered by people's governments at various levels or suggest their own investment plans and apply for the approval of local economic and trade departments or other departments designated by local people's governments.

Investment in export-oriented and technologically-advanced enterprises will enjoy preferential treatment.

The regulation stipulates that investments, property bought on the mainland, industrial property rights, profits earned from investments and other legitimate interests and rights will be protected by China's state laws and can be transferred and inherited.

These investors must abide by China's laws and regulations.

The Chinese Government will not nationalize the investments and property of investors from overseas and the regions of Hong Kong and Macao.

Investors from abroad may remit their legitimate profits, income earned through means other than investment and settled accounts.

Enterprises built by Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas Chinese investors will be exempt from import duty and consolidated industrial and commerce tax when importing necessary production equipment, motor vehicles to be used in production and office equipment.

Enterprises involving investment from Overseas Chinese and investors from Hong Kong and Macao will enjoy autonomy of management, the regulation said.

Japanese Imports To Aid Largest Coal Project

HK2808025490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Aug 90 p1

[By staff reporter Xie Songxin]

[Text] China is to import machines for the construction of the largest coal development project in the country—the Jungar Coalfield in Inner Mongolia.

The first batch of purchases will include excavating and conveying machines, heavy-duty trucks and equipment for a coal separation plant, according to Yang Handong, a manager from the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation.

The corporation, which is responsible for the procurement, was due to start seeking price quotations from international machine-builders today. Xiong Quangen, the company's vice-president told representatives of overseas manufacturers yesterday in Beijing.

The import is backed by a \$280 million loan under the second energy loan programme from the Japanese Government. The loan would cover another batch of buying to take place soon, Yang said.

The Jungar Coalfield, an open-pit mine which began construction last month, is top of the State Council's list of 27 energy projects for 1990.

Located 127 kilometres north of Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, Jungar is expected to realize 27.2 billion tons in coal reserves.

With an investment of 4.14 billion yuan (\$881 million), the mine will produce 15 million tons of coal a year on completion of its first phase of construction which also includes a 216-kilometre electrified railway line, a 200,000-kilowatt coal-fired power plant and a separation plant.

The development of the coalfield would ease acute power shortages in Northeast China, Beijing, Tianjin and parts of East China, Song Hanfeng, general manager of the Jungar Coal Industry Corporation said, adding that it would also help promote prosperity in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, one of the most under-development regions in China.

State Closed 3 Million Rural Enterprises Last Year

OW2708104690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0811 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)—About 18.7 million rural enterprises currently operate in China, and they earned 753 billion yuan last year, making up one quarter of the country's GNP, or equivalent to its 1979 GNP, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Last year, coal produced by rural enterprises reached 350 million tons, one-third of the national total; and cement 65.3 million tons, 32 percent of the total. Small tools for farming purposes produced by rural industries account for more than 80 percent of the national need.

From 1978 to 1988, rural enterprises earned 480 billion yuan for China's 800 million farmers. At present, nearly half of farmers' net income comes from rural enterprises, an official with the ministry said.

In recent years rural enterprises have displayed increasing vitality on the world market. In 1989 their exports amounted to 10.5 billion U.S. dollars, more than one-fifth of the national total. Over the past ten years, rural enterprises' investment in agriculture exceeded 20 billion yuan, almost one-third of total state investment during the period, said Zhang Yi, deputy director of the Bureau of Rural Enterprises.

Rural industries have also provided a solution for unemployment in China. Currently, they employ about 94 million farmers, half of the rural surplus labor force.

However, three million such rural factories were closed down last year by the government because of their waste of energy and raw materials, pollution of environment and shoddy goods.

To ensure a steady growth of rural enterprises, the state is increasing the supply of loans, energy and raw materials for them, according to Zhang. This will ease their financial burden since most of them have so far obtained raw materials at prices higher than state-set rates.

The government plans to keep the industrial growth of rural enterprises at 15 percent annually, higher than a 6-7 percent growth rate envisaged for the national economy as a whole.

Ministry Studies Program To Divert Water to North

OW2808184890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1440 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Zhengzhou, August 28 (XINHUA)—Preliminary plans for a project to divert water from south to north China were approved at a recent appraisal meeting held by the Ministry of Water Resources.

Since 1988, the Prospecting and Design Institute of the Yellow River Water Conservancy Committee, in cooperation with local authorities in Sichuan and Qinghai Provinces, has organized aerial surveys, geological mapping, and hydrometeorological and environmental surveys to formulate plans for the project.

Plans call for water to be diverted from the upper reaches of the Yangtze River to the Yellow River Valley. The Yangtze River, China's longest river, has an annual flow of 1,000 billion cubic meters, 17 times that of the Yellow River, which winds through nine provinces and regions from northwest to east China.

The Yellow River Valley is rich in mineral resources, and has important agricultural and animal husbandry industries. One irrigation area now under study has 1.3 million hectares of arable land. In Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces, 660,000 hectares of farmland need irrigation. It is estimated that the water supply in the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River Valley will fall short of requirements by 15-20 billion cubic meters in the year 2020.

The Yellow River Water Conservancy Committee began to survey and study the project in the 1950s. The pace of the survey and design work accelerated in the 1980s.

Tan Yingwu, chief engineer of the project, reported that the water source for the project will cover 14 counties in Sichuan and Qinghai Provinces, including the upper reaches of the Jinsha, Yalong and Dadu Rivers. The maximum annual volume of water diverted will be 20 billion cubic meters.

The design of a subsidiary project to divert five billion cubic meters of water has already been completed. The design for the whole program will be completed in 1995.

Measures To Establish Sound Farm Market Cited

OW2908201690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0139 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—Measures should be taken to change the situation that farmers in many regions in China have had in recent years difficulties in selling their products in recent years, said an article in "ECONOMIC REFERENCE".

Even in Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, where a grain shortage has persisted, farmers in some grain-producing counties have the same problem.

This shows that the situation is very serious. Moreover it will hinder the development of the rural economy if a solution is not found.

The newspaper calls for the following measures to protect the farmers' enthusiasm for their work and to keep the momentum of agriculture.

First, apart from purchase on contracts and purchases at negotiated prices, the state should determine the scope of farm products to be purchased at protective prices. Then the remainder must be left to the farmers to do with as they wish.

Second, the government should encourage and help the farmers to open their own channels to sell their products, including the development of inter-regional trade in agricultural produce.

Third, agricultural products purchased according to the state plan should be distributed according to the plan, too. Any profiteering by using administrative power to take advantage of price disparities which is now rife, must be strictly prohibited.

In addition, restrictions should be eased on trade carried on by the farmers. And they should be given favorable terms in loans, transportation and taxes.

Any fleecing of the farmers by officials should be severely punished.

East Region**Anhui People's Congress Standing Committee Meets**
*OW3008095790 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its 18th meeting on 28 August. Chairman Wang Guangyu presided over the meeting.

The meeting heard a report by Wang Yu, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the Anhui provincial draft procedures for penalty and confiscation of financial resources; a report by (Wu Tiansong), director of the provincial Forestry Department, on progress in implementing the Forestry Law; a report by (Luo Linfa), director of the provincial Administration for Industry and Commerce, on the Anhui provincial draft procedures for economic contracts; a report by (Gao Xiaotang), vice chairman of the Huainan City People's Congress Standing Committee, on the city's interim provisions on procedures for drafting local laws and statutes; and a report by (Sun Jingtong), vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on progress made by the commission in examining the above interim provisions on procedures for drafting local laws and statutes.

Entrusted by the provincial people's government, Chen Jian, chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, and (Cao Jiming), director of the provincial Grain, Oil, and Foods Bureau, made reports, respectively, on progress in implementing the 1990 Anhui Provincial Economic Plan in the first half of this year and on the situation in grain procurement and marketing in Anhui.

(Zhang Shiding), vice chairman of the election committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, reported on the election of people's congresses at county and township levels in Anhui in 1990.

Chen Jian said: Generally speaking, the implementation of the 1990 provincial economic plan in the first half of this year was smooth. The provincial people's government did a tremendous job in stabilizing the rural economic policies, increasing input of funds, and improving the supply of means of agricultural production. Chen Jian continued: The main problems existing in Anhui's economic life in the first half of this year were a sluggish market, declining economic efficiency, and insufficient investment in fixed assets. In view of the salient problems in the economic life, the provincial people's government enlivened the market through increasing input, guiding consumption, and stepping up sales. The provincial government also accelerated partial readjustment of product mix and further invigorated

enterprises by continuing to stabilize and perfect contracted responsibility system of enterprises and launch the double increases and double economies campaign in a down-to-earth manner, thereby promoting a steady growth of industrial production.

(Cao Jiming) said: Great changes occurred in grain market in recent years. With more grain purchased than sold, a large amount of grain was kept in storages and grain prices dropped. In some localities, peasants had difficulty selling grain. To help them sell surplus grain, the provincial government did everything possible to ensure a good job done in procuring and selling grain. He continued: A sluggish grain market and serious shortage of storage continue to exist. In light of the reality in Anhui, the provincial people's government will earnestly implement the State Council's decision on strengthening the procurement and sale of grain, readjust the policy on grain management, step up marcoeconomic regulation and control, expand the storage space for grain, encourage the sales of grain at negotiated prices, and boost efforts to sell grain at fixed prices in Anhui. In other words, the provincial government will pay close attention to the procurement of early rice and autumn grain, and improve the grain procurement work.

Vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Zheng Rui, Ying Yiquan, Chen Tingyuan, Chen Tianren, and Du Hongben, attended the meeting.

Vice Governor Shao Ming and Wang Chengle, president of the provincial higher people's court, were observers.

Anhui Holds Industrial Production Conference

*OW3008011390 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Aug 90*

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the provincial government held a provincial conference on industrial production from 22-25 August. The conference urged the leadership at various levels and all comrades on the industrial and transportation front to work with new vigor for higher production and efficiency during the last four months of this year so as to score a full year's victory in industrial production.

The conference conveyed and studied the guidelines of the national conference on production work, analyzed the current situation of industrial production and transport services, and arranged the work for the next few months.

Governor Fu Xishou and Vice Governor Long Nian attended and spoke at the conference.

The conference maintained that the overall provincial industrial production in the past two months was doing fine. Industrial production had rebounded at a higher speed. The rate of increase in July was 1.5 percent higher

than the national average. The production at large and medium-scaled backbone enterprises continued to rise. [passage omitted]

Product sales began to improve. The rate of decrease in total provincial retail sales has slowed since May. Funds tied up by finished products in warehouses in July was 11 percent smaller than the monthly average of the first half of the year. The slide in technical transformation was under control and was taking an increasingly upward turn.

However, we should realize that industrial production and transport services have not completely shaken off their difficulties, and the situation is still very grim. Currently, the major problems and difficulties are: no changes in the structural sluggishness of the market; product overstocking; tight operating funds; declining trends in enterprises' major economic efficiency indices; and falling technical transformation investment.

These conditions indicate that currently the situation of our provincial industrial production and transport services is improving but has yet to traverse its most difficult period.

To deal with the current acute problems, the conference pointed out that in the next few months, it is necessary to focus on the following work:

1. It is necessary to do well in marketing products. All localities and departments must regard sales of products as a priority duty in economic work, and regard activating the market as a means to a breakthrough in production development. [passage omitted]
2. It is necessary to vigorously increase economic efficiency, vigorously turn losses into profits, and establish a responsibility system for reverting losses. [passage omitted]
3. It is necessary to expedite technical transformation by all means. [passage omitted]
4. It is necessary to organize without delay efforts to start another round of contract work for the enterprises. [passage omitted]

The conference emphasized that in order to do well in industrial production in the last four months of this year, all units and departments throughout the province must regard economic development as the center, work hard in their respective fields, and actively support the industrial front in overcoming difficulties and pulling through hardships to achieve higher production and income. It is necessary to seriously implement state and provincial policies and measures already published, do well in every stage of the production process, and work hard for a sound economic cycle.

Fujian Prepares Foreign Investment Trade Fair

OW3008065290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0546 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Fuzhou, August 30 (XINHUA)—Preparations have been completed for Fujian's fourth annual Sino-foreign investment and trade fair this year.

The fair, set for Xiamen City from September 8 to 11, will have 900 projects seeking foreign investment.

The fair is the largest of its kind ever held in Fujian.

Delegations from eight ministries and commissions, and various provinces and municipalities will also be attending the fair.

Discussions on direct foreign investment in a wide variety of projects will be held. Infrastructure, raw materials, agricultural and processing projects that can help the province's structural readjustment are among the hot items for discussion. Technical imports and exports, projects involving the processing of supplied materials, compensation trade, the lease and technical transformation of old enterprises, labor exports, land leasing and tourism projects will also be available for discussion.

Discussions will also be held on the Fuzhou-Xiamen expressway, development-led agriculture, and land leasing and block development of land.

Fujian Plans International Activities

OW2908175890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1504 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Fuzhou, August 29 (XINHUA)—East China's Fujian Province is planning a number of international economic and cultural activities this year.

A Longan festival is set for Putian City from September 4 to 5. An annual Sino-foreign investment and trade fair will be held in Xiamen City from September 8 to 11. The fifth international puppet festival will be held in Quanzhou City from October 8 and an international symposium on Zhu Xi, (1130-1200), a philosopher and educator of the southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279), will be held from October 27.

An international narcissus festival will be held in Zhangzhou City later in the year. A symposium and exhibition on the Silk Road on the sea will be held during the spring festival early next year.

Jiangsu Courts Try More Than 5,000 Cases

OW3008054490 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Law courts at various levels in the province tried 5,324 criminal cases in May, June, and July, severely punishing a number of criminals who had seriously jeopardized public security.

Those law courts paid particular attention to handling murder cases, rapes, robberies, [words indistinct], larceny, abducting and selling of women and children, gangsters, recidivism, and criminal ringleaders. Of the criminals sentenced to prison in May, June, and July, 2,868 committed the above serious crimes.

In handling cases, provincial courts persist in basing themselves on facts and acting according to law. They conscientiously verify confessions and weigh evidence carefully. As a result, the cases, especially the major ones, handled can stand the test of history.

[Words indistinct] in the three months of May, June, and July, more than 1,300 people, under the influence of relevant policies, voluntarily surrendered to judicial authorities and confessed their crimes.

Jiangsu's Chen Huanyou on Administrative Honesty

*OW3008011290 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] The provincial government held a executive meeting this morning to study and discuss the important speech made by Comrade Li Peng at a telephone conference and work out measures for promoting administrative honesty and correcting unhealthy practices in various departments and trades.

Governor Chen Huanyou; Deputy Governors Gao Dezheng, Wu Xijun, Zhang Xuwu, and Ji Yunshi; and the secretary general of the provincial government attended the meeting. Responsible comrades of departments concerned were present as observers.

Governor Chen pointed out in his speech: Setting right unhealthy practices in various departments and trades is an important step by the CPC Central Committee to promote administrative honesty and eliminate corruption. This step hits right on the mark by identifying the root cause and enjoys the support of the people and the party. Properly solving this problem will be of extremely important significance for consolidating party leadership, safeguarding social stability and unity, and implementing economic improvement and rectification.

He set forth the following six points for implementation:

1. The provincial government and all localities and departments must earnestly study Comrade Li Peng's important speech, relay it to all cadres in a timely manner, organize them to study and discuss it, and grasp its essence. They should deepen their understanding of the necessity and urgency for correcting unhealthy practices in various departments and trades and heighten their consciousness of improving administrative honesty.

2. Solve prominent problems in connection with actual conditions. Manifestations of unhealthy practices differ from department to department and from locality to locality. It is necessary to uncover the true conditions and make a correct assessment based on investigation

and research. We should correctly identify the problem, grasp key areas, and see to it that this work is carried out to the end and will yield results. We must firmly investigate major cases so as to win the people's confidence.

3. Reestablish and amplify rules and regulations, including administrative regulations. In the past, we have adopted many rules and regulations in this regard. This time, we should conduct a comprehensive review of them in connection with the actual conditions in various departments and trades. In order to develop, step by step, a set of scientific but strict rules, regulations, and measures suitable to their specific conditions, it is necessary to amplify those rules and regulations that are inadequate, revise and supplement those that are unreasonable, plug loopholes, and formulate new regulations when necessary. It is necessary to step up administrative supervision by supervision and auditing departments and gradually establish sound internal restraint mechanisms as well as external supervision mechanisms.

4. Conduct extensive propaganda and education. It is necessary to utilize the press and media to step up propaganda and news reporting that emphasizes positive examples to inspire and educate the masses. We should set and publicly commend advanced examples in promoting administrative honesty to foster a healthy tendency. Names of the handful of people guilty of gross violation of law and discipline should be published in accordance with policy after their offenses are verified through investigation.

5. In implementation, it is necessary to clearly define the policy and avoid confusing the requirements for promoting administrative honesty in government departments with regular business exchanges among industrial and commercial enterprises. We should uphold those existing regulations governing business operations and industrial and commercial activity that are reasonable and should be upheld in order to ensure that our economic work is carried out smoothly while protecting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, staff members, and workers.

6. Step up leadership. Governments at all levels, the various departments, and leadership of [word indistinct] should be strict with themselves and set a good example by supervising and guiding other leading cadres in the order of ranks to ensure that the four-point requirements set forth by the State Council are carried out.

Jiangsu Leaders Address Economic Meeting

*OW3008004790 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
16 Aug 90 p 1*

[Text] The provincial party committee held a work conference in Nanjing on 9-15 August. The main items on the agenda were to analyze Jiangsu Province's current economic situation, discuss the strategy for its economic development, and make arrangements for current work. Present at the conference were Standing Committee

members of the provincial party committee; vice governors; principal responsible comrades of the party groups of the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; secretaries of various city party committees; mayors; and principal responsible comrades of relevant provincial organs and departments.

At the outset, Chen Huanyou, provincial party committee deputy secretary and governor, addressed the conference on the current economic situation, the readjustment of the economic structure, and the acceleration of the process of opening to the outside world. The attending comrades focused their deliberations on important issues relating to Jiangsu's economic development. After a thorough open-minded discussion, they reached some common understanding on matters discussed. Toward the close of the conference, Comrade Shen Daren, provincial party committee secretary, spoke on Jiangsu's economic situation, the readjustment of the economic structure, and the acceleration of the process of opening to the outside world.

The conference maintained that the province's economic development has reached a very crucial stage, warranting the need to further unify the thinking of leading cadres at various levels throughout the province over certain major issues on economic development; to change the guiding ideology on economic work; to firmly keep in mind the overall interests; to effectively readjust the economic structure; and to speed up the process of opening to the outside world. Efforts should be made to solve the deep-seated contradictions in economic activities to ensure a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development for Jiangsu.

The conference singled out the readjustment of the economic structure and speeding up the process of opening to the outside world as the two strategic issues for Jiangsu's overall economic situation. In terms of guiding ideology, the emphasis should be placed on enhancing the overall quality of the economy to improve all aspects of economic work. The spirit of deepening reform should be perpetuated to further readjust the economic structure and speed up the process of opening to the outside world. We always should keep in mind the actual situation, develop our strengths and avoid our weaknesses, shape our own characteristics, and find our own solutions. Concerning the readjustment of the economic structure, the most pressing job at present is to readjust the industrial structure with an emphasis on upgrading the processing industries. A breakthrough in the readjustment of the product mix would tend to spur the readjustment of the whole industrial setup. Serious efforts should be made to adopt various forms of association and cooperation to organize industries better. Speeding up the process of opening to the outside world and successfully shifting to an export-oriented economy are important means to elevate Jiangsu's economy to a new level. We should emancipate our thinking further, reinforce the concept of opening up, do a good job in

promoting foreign trade and the economy, and channel in foreign funds in an all-around manner. Comparatively speaking, Jiangsu Province is still inadequate in channelling in foreign funds and advanced technologies. Therefore, while speeding up the process of opening to the outside world, we should place special emphasis on channelling in foreign funds, introducing advanced technologies and management expertise, and developing the three types of wholly or partly foreign-owned enterprises. The functions of existing enterprises should be brought into full play in the course of opening to the outside world. The construction of development zones should be centrally planned. We should pool the resources of the entire province to ensure the successful operation of the Nantong and Lianyungang development zones, which have been approved by the state, the Kunshan Development Zone, and the Pukou High and New Technology Development Zone. These development zones should be geared toward serving the entire province. All localities and departments should take the initiative to show their concern and support toward the construction of development zones and make full use of them.

The meeting requested that all localities and departments resolutely coordinate their moves as in a chess game, keep in mind overall provincial interests, consciously overcome selfish departmentalism and decentralism, and refrain from doing things their own way. While resolutely obeying the measures for macroscopic readjustment and control, all localities and departments should bring their subjective initiatives into full play, make full use of the enthusiasm and creativity of grassroots cadres and the people, and pay attention to preventing the negative sentiment of shying away from difficulties and doing nothing. People throughout the province should make joint efforts to successfully restructure our provincial economy and expedite opening up to the outside world.

The meeting maintained that it is necessary to continuously uphold economic work as the center and that the work in all other aspects should be oriented toward this central task. In doing economic work, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between current and long-term interests by giving equal attention to both. We should spend a certain amount of energy on conducting specific investigations and studies on such strategic issues as economic restructuring and expeditiously opening up to the outside world, and pay full attention to the current economic work to ensure at all costs the completion of the various economic targets for the entire year. We further must strengthen leadership over work in rural areas, and firmly establish the idea of reaping bumper harvests by combating natural calamities. All professions and trades should continue to give strong support to agriculture. At present they should give full support to efforts to combat natural disasters and rescue work in affected areas. It is imperative to emphasize higher economic efficiency for industrial production in the second half of the year. Under this precondition, we should strive for a reasonable and realistic growth rate.

At present, the key to increasing economic efficiency is to increase the sale of products and reduce stockpiling of manufactured or finished products. While opening up new markets and increasing the sales of products, we must also work hard to improve the internal management of enterprises. While working hard to improve the economy, all localities and departments must continue to safeguard social stability and strengthen party building.

The meeting stressed that to keep up with the developments and the requirements of the tasks, leading cadres at all levels must make drastic changes in their work style. At present, particular attention should be given to implementing policies, consolidating grass-roots units, and reinforcing the foundation. Leading organs must increase their awareness of reform, service, and efficiency; make sure that the work is carried out all the way down to the grass-roots units; and improve their work performance in all aspects.

Jiangxi Institutes Pension Management System

OW2908190390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1434 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Nanchang, August 29 (XINHUA)—Jiangxi Province has instituted a unified management system for the pensions of all workers who have retired from state enterprises.

At a meeting held here today, Li Peiyao, vice-minister of labor, told the directors of the labor bureaus of 18 provinces and municipalities that the practice should be popularized as soon as possible.

The pensions of all retirees were previously paid by their employers. With the deepening of the economic reform and increase in the number of retired workers, the livelihood of retirees of some poorly performing enterprises cannot be guaranteed.

Jiangxi Province began to reform its social security system in 1986. Local areas have adopted a unified management of pensions for the retirees of state and collective enterprises and had contract laborers and the employees of private businesses and foreign-funded enterprises take out pension insurance.

Under the new policy, state enterprises should make payments equal to 21 percent of their payrolls and individuals should pay premiums equal to one percent of their salaries to the unified pension management department.

The new practice has alleviated the burden on some enterprises, helped rid many workers of worries about future pensions, reduced the risks of merger and bankruptcy of enterprises and promoted the rational turnover of laborers.

Shanghai Procurator on Fighting Economic Crime

OW2908202390 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 25 Aug 90

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] At a municipal meeting of procuratorial cadres on 24 August, Shi Zhusan, chief procurator of the municipal procuratorate, stressed that in the course of rectifying malpractices in the various trades in the second half of this year, procuratorial organs in Shanghai will severely punish those crimes involving bribe-taking through the abuse of privileges in the various trades, extortion, and the sharing of loot in violation of law, and will hit hard those criminals holding real power.

Since the beginning of the year, procuratorial organs at various levels in Shanghai have scored outstanding results in their campaigns against corruption and bribery. For example, they helped the relevant units recover economic losses totalling 11.04 million yuan in the January-to-June period. It has been learned that in the second half of this year, procuratorial organs will focus on investigating and handling major corruption and bribe-taking cases involving more than 10,000 yuan; important cases of crimes committed by cadres at and above departmental level; crimes involving personnel of state organs, law-enforcement departments, and public utility units; and crimes of extortion through the abuse of privileges in the various trades.

It also has been learned that, as of the end of June, of the 1,795 people who had given themselves up within the time limit set by last year's joint circular of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, prosecutions against 671 people were dropped by procuratorial organs; 33 people were prosecuted; 873 people were transferred to other units for disciplinary sanctions; and 42 people were handed over to and handled by the relevant departments.

On Zhejiang's Reserve Forces' Political Work

OW3008075790 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] From 17-19 August, the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Labor and Personnel Department, and the Political Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District jointly held a symposium to focus on the discussion of ways to strengthen the political work of Zhejiang's national defense reserve forces.

Speaking at the symposium were Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Miao Guoliang, deputy director of the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region; and Xu Yongqing, political commissar of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District. The Mass Work Department of the General

Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] sent officials to provide guidance to the symposium.

The symposium relayed and studied the provincial CPC Committee and government's "Circular on Strengthening the Management of the People's Armed Force Departments at the County (City, District) Level." The symposium held that the circular would help military organs carry out their work and functions, would enable better use of the PLA's good traditions for building the People's Armed Force departments, and would help the People's Armed Force departments maintain their characteristics of military organs, so that they would play a backbone role in building national defense reserve forces, especially in strengthening the political work of these forces. The symposium also discussed and revised the "Opinions on Strengthening the Political Work of National Defense Reserve Forces," which was drafted by the Organization and Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Labor and Personnel Department, and the Political Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District. The symposium maintained that, to strengthen the political work of national defense reserve forces, we must uphold the fundamental principle of putting the armed forces under the party's leadership to ensure that the barrels of guns are under the party's absolute control; we must tighten the party's discipline and effectively strengthen party organizations of the People's Armed Force departments; we must adhere to the principle of attaching equal importance to cadres' ability and political integrity, and be strict in selecting and managing cadres; we must lay down plans to cultivate people of the younger generation into cadres with lofty aspirations and good moral sense, make them well educated and disciplined, and ensure a good ideological education among them; and we must strengthen organization and leadership and establish close cooperations between the military and local authorities to form a cooperative strength.

Liu Feng said: We fully should understand from the high plane of maintaining an overall stability the great significance of strengthening the political work of national defense reserve forces. Party committees and governments at all levels should regard work in this respect as a fundamental task of building the People's Armed Forces that affects the overall situation and that requires protracted efforts to accomplish. Major party and government leaders at all levels should get familiar with and master the basic principles and requirements for strengthening the political work of national defense reserve forces, and should become experts in this field. Military organs at all levels should actively carry out their functions and exercise their powers, and play a leading and coordinating role in promoting work in this regard. Local organization, propaganda, and personnel departments conscientiously should carry out their duty, and give their full cooperation to military organs.

Miao Guoliang fully affirmed the work and achievements in strengthening the political work of national

defense reserve forces in Zhejiang, and expressed the hope that departments concerned would continue their efforts to improve further the work. Xu Yongqing set specific guidelines for effectively implementing the guidelines set by the symposium. Also attending the symposium were Yang Shijie and Nie Quanlin, commander and deputy political commissar, respectively, of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District; and Wang Hongyi, secretary general of the Zhejiang Provincial Government.

Central-South Region

Guangdong's Lin Ruo Inspects Maoming City

HK2908051390 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Lin Ruo carried out investigations and research and inspected work in Maoming City from 24-27 August.

During his inspection at Maoming Woollen Mill, after learning that the factory is still plagued by poor economic results due to market weakness and that the factory workers's income is still relatively low, Lin Ruo pointed out that at present a lot of enterprises are facing the same question of how to increase their economic results. The increase in economic results mainly depends on independent management and self-development of enterprises. Therefore, factory directors should learn management science and try to increase enterprise economic results by improving enterprise management so as to upgrade their enterprises and raise their enterprise standards.

Comrade Lin Ruo also told the responsible persons of some relevant counties and cities that either in carrying out afforestation or in growing fruits, it is necessary to take account of both long-term interests and short-term interests, develop diversified economy, conscientiously invigorate circulation, and improve pre-production, in-production, and post-production services to the commodity economy.

Leaders Write Inscriptions for Book on SEZ's

HK2908060190 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] A book entitled "10 Years of Guangdong Special Economic Zones," which chiefly commends the development of the Special Economic Zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou of our province and their achievements and experiences, has been published.

Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng respectively wrote inscriptions for the book. Jiang Zemin's inscription reads: "The 10-Year Great Achievements of Starting an Undertaking, Make Persistent Efforts To Carry Out Great Plans." Yang Shangkun's reads: "Build Special Economic Zones Much Better." Li Peng's reads: "Make Continuous Efforts To

Build Bridges and Cut Paths for the Country's Reunification and Economic Prosperity, Push the Construction of Special Economic Zones to a New Level."

Typhoon Causes 'Big' Losses in South Hainan

*OW2908124690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1152 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] Haikou, August 29 (XINHUA)—Typhoon Becky affected southern Hainan Province early this morning causing big losses in some counties and cities but no human casualties so far.

According to the local natural disaster control headquarters, the typhoon passed 50 km off the coast south of Sanya City, inducing a hurricane and rainstorms.

Lingshui and Wanning Counties and Sanya City were hit by the hurricane, and many trees were blown down.

In addition, Haikou City, capital of the province, was hit by a strong gale, and other counties and cities by strong or medium gales.

Some 46,000 ha of late-flowering rice in Qionghai, Wanning and Lingshui Counties and Sanya City were seriously affected by the typhoon. Moreover, sugar cane, rubber trees and forests in southern Hainan counties and cities were also damaged.

According to the Hainan Provincial Meteorological Station, the center of the typhoon is expected to move from waters south of Hainan this evening for the Beibu Gulf.

Hainan's Deng Hongxun Attends Law Meeting

*HK2908062990 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Text] A provincial meeting to report the results of examining and self-examining law enforcement was held on the second floor of the provincial government office on 26 August under the sponsorship of the Standing Committee of the provincial conference of people's representatives.

Present were Deng Hongxun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wei Zefang, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee; Pan Qiongxiong, Cao Wenhua, and Zheng Zhang, vice chairmen of the provincial conference of people's representatives; and Xin Yejiang, vice governor of the provincial people's government.

Officials of the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Judicial Department, and the People's Procuratorate of Northern Hainan gave briefings on self-examination of their work. In the spirit of seeking truth from facts, they gave a full account of the achievements made by the procuratorial, public security, and judicial departments of our province

and brought all problems in their work out into the open so as to pave the way for rectification of work in the near future.

Hainan's Deng Hongxun Inspects Media Outlets

*HK2908150390 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Deng Hongxun paid an inspection visit on 27 August to Hainan Radio Station, Television Station, the Radio and Television Technology Center, and the HAINAN RIBAO office, and called on journalists and technical personnel working hard at their posts.

Accompanying him on the inspection were Miao Enlu, a member of the provincial party committee standing committee, and leading comrades of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department and the provincial Culture and Sports Department.

In spite of the rain, they came to the Hainan Radio and Television Building, visiting studios, control cubicles, and offices of different departments, talking with editors, reporters, and technical personnel about their work and life and listening to briefings given by leaders of Hainan Radio Station, Television Station, and the Radio and Television Technology Center. When learning of the low rate of coverage of the medium-wave broadcasts of the provincial radio, Secretary Deng pointed out that radio is one of the forms of linking the party with the masses of the people, so we should raise the rate of radio coverage and widen the scope of service, namely, the coverage of wireless and wired broadcasts and television. This should be regarded as a major task for radio and television departments. It is impossible for us to go to all mountain valleys to meet peasants, so we have to publicize the party's principles and policies to the masses of the people by means of radio and television.

After affirming the achievements made by Hainan radio and television workers under hard conditions, Secretary Deng put forth some suggestions for the future radio and television work of the province. He said: Continuous efforts must be made to train radio and television workers, encourage them to study a little basic theory of Marxism and have fundamental knowledge about the party. He pointed out that the present focal point of propaganda work remains the party's line, principles, and policies. Radio and television should publicize more positive examples that can fill people with enthusiasm and encourage people to forge ahead, give wide publicity to new experience and good practices adopted by our special economic zone in the course of opening up to the outside world and carrying out reform, and broadcast more news reports about economic construction because economic development has a great bearing on the construction of our special economic zone. We should do a good job of publicizing economic construction so as to arouse the enthusiasm of all people.

Henan People's Congress Meeting Ends 28 Aug
*HK3008031990 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] The 17th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed in Zhengzhou on the afternoon of 28 August. Its chairman, Yang Xizong, presided over the closing ceremony.

The meeting passed a resolution on resolutely carrying out the province's 1990 plan for economic and social development; a resolution on taking effective measures to strengthen leadership and arouse the people of the whole province to fulfill the program for the development of irrigation works; a report made by offices of the Standing Committee on handling bills No. 29, 44, 54, and 107 adopted at the Third Session of the seventh provincial People's Congress; a report made by the credentials committee of the Standing Committee on examining qualifications of members by-elected to the Seventh Provincial People's Congress; a decision on recalling (Hou Zhiyu), deputy to the Seventh National People's Congress; and a decision on dismissing (Liu Deming) from the posts of member of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and member of the Financial and Economic Committee. At the request of the provincial people's government, the meeting decided to dismiss (Sun Guanghua) from the post of director of the provincial Light Industry Department and (Yu Youxian) from the post of chairman of the provincial Education Commission and decided to appoint (Xu Yukun) chairman of the provincial Education Commission. [passage omitted]

Hubei's Guan Guangfu on Party Building
*HK3008085690 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Excerpts] Provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu pointed out: We should, in line with actual conditions in our province, work steadily and in a down-to-earth manner to carry out the guidelines of the directive by the Central Committee on strengthening party building in institutions of higher learning, take effective measures to strengthen party building in colleges and universities, and work hard to train successors to the cause of socialism.

He made the remarks when attending a discussion meeting with representatives attending a provincial conference on the work of party building in colleges and universities at the Donghu Guesthouse in Wuchang on 27 August.

The provincial conference on the work of party building in colleges and universities was held on 25 August. The participants conscientiously studied speeches by Jiang Zemin, Song Ping, and other central leading comrades, some documents issued by the central authorities, and the guidelines of the national conference on the work of party building in colleges and universities; and discussed in line with the actual situation some concrete measures

to be adopted to strengthen party building in colleges and universities of our province.

Guan Guangfu, Zhao Fulin, Qian Yunlu, Ding Fengying, Zhang Xueqi, Tian Qiyu, Zhong Shuqiao, Chen Ming, Shen Yinluo, Liang Shufen, and other leaders of the provincial party committee and the department concerned attended the meeting and a forum held on 27 August.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Comrade Qian Yunlu. [passage omitted]

After listening to some speeches made at the meeting, Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: Since the quelling of the turmoil last year, much has been achieved in work concerning colleges and universities of our province. The work of party building and ideological and political work have taken a new turn for the better. We have gained experiences, both negative and positive. The work relating to colleges and universities is strained and there are many difficulties, but we are full of confidence and drive in the work. At the same time, we should see that the work with relation to colleges and universities still falls short of what the Central Committee expects of it. We cannot underestimate the influence of bourgeois liberalization thinking in colleges and universities. With regard to ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning, the task is arduous and the road ahead is long; we should continue to meet difficulties head-on and make vigorous efforts to strengthen party building in colleges and universities.

At the discussion meeting, Guan Guangfu stressed several things to be done for strengthening party building at colleges and universities.

1. We should continuously deepen our understanding of the importance and urgency of party building in institutions of higher learning. The essential features of socialist universities and colleges determine that our party is in the position of the core of leadership. Historical experience has proved time and again that if party organization cannot be established in a school, we are in no position to do work in other fields. In the whole chain of work relating to colleges and universities, party building is the most important link and a major matter of fundamental importance. We should take the matter as a key political task. At present there still exists some factors unfavorable for party building and the training of successors to the cause of socialism. We should be aware of their harmfulness, and occupy colleges and universities with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

2. We should stick to the orientation of socialism in running colleges and universities. The historical tasks for institutions of higher learning are to train instructors and successors to the cause of socialism. In the ideological sphere, we should take Marxism as the guidance. We should give full play to the superiority of institutions of higher learning, and arm the minds of staff members and students with Marxism so that higher education will develop soundly in the direction of socialism.

3. We should continue to adhere to the principle of maintaining stability as the overriding task and carry out the principle in all fields of work. We should combine the effort to maintain stability with all fields of work, combine the present tasks with future ones and promote the work of our party, ideological and political work, teaching work, and logistics work through the effort to maintain stability.

4. Leading bodies in colleges and universities should be strengthened. Colleges and universities are in the forward position of ideology. Who assumes leadership is a matter of prime importance. Leading party cadres in socialist colleges and universities should become socialist educators, not ordinary educators. Socialist educators should accomplish two things. One is that they should adhere to socialism with Chinese characteristics politically, ideologically, and theoretically; the other is that they should not only know the law of education but also have a relatively high level of Marxist theory. Leaders of colleges and universities should study Marxism harder, extensive training should be given to cadres, and they should be educated with party work style and party discipline.

5. The ties between the party and intellectuals should be strengthened and the party's policy toward intellectuals carried out in an all-round way. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to unite and rely on vast numbers of teaching and administrative staff in work, care for them politically, give publicity to advanced individuals among them and their progressive thinking, and take effective measures to care for their work, study and life; and do something concrete for them so as to fully arouse the enthusiasm of intellectuals.

6. Primary party organizations should be consolidated. The focus of work in colleges and universities should be placed on party branches and classes and grades in schools. As long as political work is persevered in, the quality of work in colleges and universities will be improved.

7. More leadership should be given to institutions of higher learning. With regard to work in colleges and universities, the Central Committee has assigned five tasks to local party committees. We should carry out them to the letter. First, we should place work in colleges and universities on the major agenda of party committees and make it become a regular practice. Second, standing committee members of provincial party committees should persist in holding discussions with party committee secretaries and presidents of colleges and universities once or twice a year and make the discussions as a system. Third, we should persist in doing actual things for colleges and universities, and help them overcome difficulties and solve new problems with constant efforts. Fourth, the problem concerning party organizations in colleges and universities, as well as the problem regarding remuneration of workers engaged in party affairs and political work in colleges and universities, should be resolved. Fifth, the relations between

party and administrative leaders should be properly handled and a system should be put into effect under which university presidents assume full charges under the leadership of party committee, which should make certain of the status of the party committee in leadership and also give full play to the role of presidents. Sixth, members of local party committees should do down to colleges and universities to size up the situation, conduct investigation, and study, listen to opinions, and suggestions, and accept supervision.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also raised concrete demands on how to improve the quality of work in colleges and universities and the quality of leadership given by the provincial party committee to party building in colleges and universities, and on how to conduct investigation and study on the situation in the contingent of young teachers, the ideological conditions of students and the building of student classes and grades in schools. He fully affirmed some successful experience of work in colleges and universities. He hoped that institutions of higher learning will strengthen theoretical study and research and use research achievements to serve Hubei's political, economic and social development. [passage omitted]

Hunan Meeting on Industrial Production

HK2908121590 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] The three-day provincial meeting attended by prefectoral, autonomous prefectoral, and city party secretaries, commissioners, prefectoral chiefs, and mayors ended on 26 August.

The meeting pointed out that departments at all levels must correctly understand the present economic situation, boost their confidence in overcoming difficulties, inspire their enthusiasm, and make efforts to fight a general war of production in industrial and communications fields well. Since the beginning of this year, departments at all levels throughout the province have made great efforts to overcome enormous difficulties. Economic trends of the whole province are good. Although our agriculture has experienced severe natural calamities, we have reaped a good harvest of [words indistinct] and summer grain. The output of our early rice has exceeded that of last year, and the situation of late rice is also better. The current problem is that in some localities drought is comparatively serious. They must persist in combatting calamities to wrest a good harvest.

The rate of our industrial production has begun to increase, but the results have not yet been markedly improved. The rate of our development and economic results are not ideal enough. Generally speaking, our economy has begun to revive as a whole, and has been lifted out of the base. However, it is still fluctuating at the low level.

The meeting maintained that the existing difficulties and problems were accumulated over a long period of time in the past. To ensure a sound cycle of economic activities,

and achieve a sustained, stable, and coordinated development, we must make ideological preparation for fighting a protracted war.

The meeting stressed that to unify our understanding of the economic situation, at present we must pay attention to solving the following problems well:

1. We must overcome the influence resulting from an anxious state of mind. In the face of difficulties, we must maintain our revolutionary spirit of working hard to make progress. We must follow a down-to-earth and scientific manner to give full play to our subjective activity and fully tap our wisdom and strength.

2. Various leading organs, departments, and quarters at all levels must center on the central task of economic construction and closely cooperate with each other, submit to, and serve this central task to promote economic development. Supporting, helping, and supervising each other must run through the whole process of economic activities.

3. We must always regard the building of leading bodies at all levels as a matter of primary importance. Different levels must hold different responsibilities and the relevant level must be put under the control of the immediate higher authorities so that the work can be truly grasped.

The meeting maintained that sustained and low increases in industrial production is the most thorny economic problem, which will affect the general situation most seriously. To solve this problem well, apart from strengthening macroscopic regulation and control and seriously implementing a series of measures adopted by the State Council and a circular of the provincial government on several issues of overcoming the present economic difficulties, and ensuring that these measures are truly enforced, we must do the work of readjusting product mix and technical transformation well.

Industrial readjustment must start from readjustment of the product mix. It must be regarded as a breakthrough point.

First, we must support high-quality products and get rid of low-quality ones in terms of policy. We must exert our main effort to support enterprises that produce marketable products and enterprises with good economic results. With regard to those enterprises with overstocked products that cannot promote their sales in a short period of time, we would rather let them suspend production and reorganize them than provide them with loans for manufacturing those unmarketable products.

With regard to those enterprises that are in a tight corner but can quickly extricate themselves from a difficult position, we must help them carry out readjustment so that they can free themselves from the predicament.

Second, all enterprises must follow a down-to-earth manner to truly grasp the work of readjusting product mix.

Third, the readjustment of product mix must be integrated with promotion of technological transformation, scientific and technological progress, firm unity, and our province's strategy for economic development. Besides, we must strengthen management of enterprises, and tap our potentials and improve our economic results through strengthening management. Technical transformation and strengthening management are the two wings for the takeoff of our enterprises. They must step forward simultaneously.

The meeting pointed out: We must firmly grasp the improvement and implementation of the second round of enterprise responsibility system, and continue to deepen enterprise reform. The general principle of the second round of enterprise responsibility system is that we must persist in the "three guarantees" and "one link." The base of the second round of responsibility system must be higher than that of the first round. But we must ensure the staying power of enterprises for development.

With regard to the leadership system of enterprises, we must continue to enforce our enterprise law, and implement the responsibility system of factory directors. We must give full play to the nucleus and leadership role of our party organizations. With regard to a tiny number of leading bodies that have indulged in internal strife, we must resolve to readjust them. Our major work must not be affected because of the problems of one or two persons.

The meeting stressed that the key to whether we can fight the general war of economic work well lies in whether we can truly form a nucleus for grasping industry, and whether we can firmly implement various policies and measures. Therefore, the No. 1 man in party and government organizations at all levels must firmly implement our various policies and measures. Under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, leading bodies including party committees, people's congresses, governments, the CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference], and others must unify their thinking and steps, organize the chorus of invigorating industry, and do service work aimed at improving the internal and external environment for the production and management of enterprises well.

The meeting urged leaders at all levels to have the overall situation well in hand, give prominence to the central task of economic work, get mobilized, inspire their enthusiasm, and work as one to fight the general war of production in industrial and communication fields. They must firmly grasp the work during the remaining four months of this year and make efforts to fulfill the tasks of the whole year.

At the beginning of the meeting, Vice Provincial Governor (Wang Xiaofeng) relayed the spirit of the national work meeting on production and aired his opinions on implementing it. During discussions, responsible comrades from various prefectures, autonomous prefectures,

cities, and organs directly under the provincial authorities delivered their speeches respectively.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, Xiong Qingquan, provincial party secretary; Chen Bangzhu, deputy provincial party secretary and provincial governor; and Sun Wensheng, deputy provincial party secretary, also spoke.

Provincial party and government leaders Liu Fusheng, (Yang Zhenwu), Dong Zhiwen, (Xia Zhanzhong), (Shen Ruiting), (Li Jianguo), (Yang Minzhi), (Liu Zheng), Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xinshan, Huang Daoqi, Li Tiangeng, Luo Qiuyue, Cao Wenju, Liu Yue, Wu Yunchang, Zhuo Kangning, Zhou Zheng, and (Yang Huiquan), deputy chief of the leading group under the provincial CPC Committee for rural socialist ideological education, and others were also present at the meeting.

Hunan Law on Protecting Elderly Takes Effect

OW2908182090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1154 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Changsha, August 29 (XINHUA)—A regulation on the protection of the elderly will be promulgated and go into force tomorrow [30 August] in Hunan Province.

This local regulation was adopted by the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, the local legislature.

The regulation has concrete definitions on living standards of the elderly, on non-interference in their marriages by sons and daughters of previous marriages and on government subsidies for those who have no children and no source of income.

It also defines the various rights of the elderly and the duties of others toward them.

Hunan has 5.48 million people at and above the age of 60, or 9.1 percent of the province's total population.

It is learned that 18 other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China have promulgated regulations and rules on protection of the elderly.

Southwest Region

Ismail Amat Arrives for National Unity Meeting
OW3008043490 Lhasa Tibet Television Service
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Announcer-read video report, from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video shows Ismail Amat, dressed in Western suit, deplaning and being greeted by Tibetan leaders at the airport] Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, arrived in Lhasa on 29 August to attend the first regional commendation

meeting on national unity. He was greeted at the airport by Danzim, deputy of the autonomous regional party committee; Gying Puncog Cedain, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, vice chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee; and officials from the autonomous regional nationalities affairs commission.

Filled with the fraternal minority nationalities' profound feelings for the Tibetan people and invaluable experience in promoting national unity, representatives from four minority nationality autonomous regions, namely, Yibulayin Rouzi, vice chairman of the Xinjiang autonomous regional CPPCC committee; Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the Inner Mongolian autonomous regional party committee; (Bai Zhenhua), standing committee member of the Xingxia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Committee; and Huang Baoyao, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, recently arrived successively in Tibet.

Hu Jintao Calls on Ismail Amat

OW3008053590 Lhasa Tibet Television Service
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Report by Qieren Duoji and Li Ge; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a shot of Hu Jintao walking toward and shaking hands with Ismail Amat] On the afternoon of 29 August, Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, and other autonomous regional leaders paid a courtesy call on Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and representatives from four minority nationality autonomous regions, who had successively arrived in Tibet to attend the first regional commendation meeting on national unity.

[Camera shows a medium shot of Ismail Amat, seated between Hu Jintao and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai and chatting with them] Inside the (Zangshi) Hall in the Lhasa Holiday Inn, leading comrades of the autonomous region held a cordial meeting and exchanged greetings with the official from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and representatives from the minority nationality autonomous regions.

[Hu Jintao is seen in a medium shot, seated and talking without notes] Hu Jintao, secretary of the autonomous regional party, spoke first at the meeting. On behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and people all over Tibet, Hu Jintao extended a welcome to the visitors. He said:

[Begin Hu recording, in progress] ...as well as leaders from Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Ningxia, and Guangxi Autonomous Regions for making a special trip to attend and advise our commendation meeting. Your visit is a

great encouragement to us. It also fully manifests the great importance attached by the relevant central departments to work in Tibet, as well as the close unity among all nationalities and the warmth of our socialist motherland. It is indeed a rare occasion for representatives from fraternal autonomous regions and leading comrades from the CPPCC National Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission to get together in Lhasa, an ancient city on the Tibet plateau. Your visit will make our first commendation meeting on national unity even more splendid. The invaluable experience you are going to impart to us will inspire work on all fronts in Tibet. [end recording]

Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said: The first Tibet autonomous regional commendation meeting on national unity will further promote stability and development in Tibet and exert a positive influence on national unity.

He presented Xinjiang nationality caps, embroidered with words of national unity, to Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Gyaincain Norbu, Tian Congming, Mao Rubai, Danzim, and Gying Puncog Cedain. They accepted the gifts with pleasure. [Video shows shots of Ismail Amat speaking without a script and presenting gifts to Tibet leaders]

Article Views Tibet's Modernization

HK2908100490 Hong Kong *LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION* in Chinese No 33, 13 Aug 90 pp 8-9

[Article by Huang Xiaonan (7806 2556 0589): "Tibet, Ancient yet Modern"]

[Text] This is today's Lhasa. When night falls quietly, pious worshipers chant prayers as they circle the Dazhao Temple in an counterclockwise direction; their invocations are echoed by the rock music from a coffee shop in Bajiao Street, where many Tibetan youths relax and enjoy themselves with Tibetan style sweet tea, Maxwell coffee, or Qingdao Beer. Inside the luxury Lhasa Holiday Inn and Tibet Guest House, couples dance to soothing music under the glittering light.

This is today's Tibet—ancient tradition co-exists with modern civilization.

To most foreigners and a majority of outsiders, Tibet is remote, backward, isolated, and poor. In the late nineteenth century, a colonel who led his men to invade Tibet described his first impression of Lhasa as follows: Every three steps you find another cesspool, and you see ugly dogs fighting with crows for food along the road. Today's Lhasa is not the same. Although this highland city is not as prosperous as Beijing and Shanghai, it is second to none compared with the medium and small cities in the interior.

Foreign Tourists Look at Lhasa

When foreign friends look at Lhasa, their views are generally divided into "two kinds."

Levy is the boss of a travel agency in Holland, and five times he has led his deluxe tours from Holland to Tibet, but the more he comes, the more disappointed he is. He said: "Our tour group travels such a long way not to come to see a busy city with high-rise blocks. Now, in most places of Tibet, and especially in Lhasa, the 'pure and primitive' things are gone."

Dr. Taylor Eide, director of the U.S. Alpine Research Institute, thinks that the idea of looking at a "pure, primitive" Tibet is no different than appreciating humans as if they are caged animals and that the idea is in fact a selfish and silly one. To him, a Tibet that retains traditional national characteristics while also absorbing modern civilization has more charm.

Although Levy regrets that Tibet fails to satisfy his deluxe and curious tour groups opting for the exotic, he cannot help admiring the recent achievements in construction of communication, transport, and social facilities made by Tibet.

Each time he comes to Lhasa and Xigaze, he discovers something new: More new buildings, a more prosperous market, and more fashionable clothes worn by the young men and women. The biggest surprise for him was that last year when he wanted to call his wife in Holland, the hotel staff told him he could dial directly from his room; he was skeptical, but was talking on the phone soon after he dialed the number and the voice was very clear. That is the rapidly developing undertaking in communications and transportation.

In the early 1950's, the only means of communications between Tibet and the outside world was mail, which was carried by horses that had to be changed at different posts. It took at least a month or so for a mail to reach Chengdu from Lhasa.

Today, a posts and telecommunications network with various communications means such as radio, cable, aviation, and mail van that is capable of communicating with the interior and with the world has taken shape in Tibet, with the center in Lhasa. Air mail can arrive in every corner of the country in just four or five days. Making long-distance calls to every large and medium city in the country, as well as to foreign countries, is no longer a fairy tale. Due to the formation of a satellite communications network, the residents of 74 counties and cities in Tibet, like their interior counterparts, can watch television programs and news broadcasts prepared by the Central Television Station on the very same day.

Of course, what has enabled Tibet to cast off the closed pattern of the past is not only the development of communications, it also must be attributed to the improvement in transport. Epstein, the retired editor in chief of CHINA TODAY, illustrated in his book "Tibet

Transformation" the transportation development in Tibet, with his personal experiences on three trips to the region. His first trip to Tibet was in 1955. To travel from Chengdu to Lhasa, the best means was a jeep, which had to travel for at least 12 days to reach the destination; the second trip was made in 1965, and the old route from Chengdu to Lhasa was taken, but only 2.5 hours were needed because CAAC flew; the third trip was made in 1976, and at that time the Chengdu-Lhasa and Golmud-Lhasa flights were in service, the planes were larger ones, and the facilities in Lhasa Gonggar Airport were much better than 1965.

This March, when I landed at this airport, which is 3,540 meters above sea level, I learned that the central authorities have decided to invest 268 million yuan in expanding Gonggar Airport. The project includes a new 4,000-meter runway that is 60 meters wide and some advanced tower facilities to accommodate large cargo planes and civil aircraft, including Boeing 747's. The expansion project will be completed by September next year, and Gonggar Airport will develop some new international and domestic flights in addition to the current direct flights to Chengdu, Golmud, Beijing, Guangzhou, and Kathmandu; at the same time, within Tibet, it will also serve from Lhasa Qamdo, Xigaze, Ngari, and Nyingchi by helicopter or short-distance aircraft.

The Multi-Billion Yuan Budget Granted by the Central Government

During the two months when I conducted interviews in Tibet, I gradually understood that the development of Tibet is inseparable from the unfailing support, care, and attention from the central government. According to the statistics provided by the department concerned, from 1952 to 1989, the central government has provided Tibet with financial subsidies amounting to 13.2 billion yuan, which, with the investment in capital construction from funds arranged by the central authorities, amounted to 16.6 billion yuan.

Gouling, an economist working for the Economic Planning Committee of Tibet Autonomous Region, said during an interview with this reporter that the central government has not only provided Tibet with a great deal of financial subsidies and invested gratuitously in Tibet's energy, industry, communication, and transport, but also adopted a policy that was more preferential toward Tibet than to other provinces, cities, and autonomous regions: Since 1980, it abandoned all mandatory plans, waived any taxes, and observed the "two no changes for a long period," meaning households have land to use and can privately own animals.

Gouling thinks that the preferential policy adopted by the central authorities has undoubtedly speeded up the development of Tibet. Industrial and agricultural production in the whole region began to develop steadily, enabling Tibetan peasants, who comprised almost 90 percent of the total population in Tibet, to speed up the process of turning from poverty to affluence.

In Tibet, according to the statistics provided by the department concerned, the total industrial and agricultural output value last year increased by three percent over the previous year, among which national handicrafts produced an output value of 41 million yuan, a 2.7 percent increase over the previous year. The total export and import trade volume amounted to \$30.67 million, a 39 percent increase over the previous year. Since the previous year, Tibet has ended the situation of negative income; that is, local revenue surpasses the losses caused by enterprises. Last year, the revenue topped 13.8 million yuan.

In order to speed up the development of Tibet, though the state has reduced the overall scale of capital construction, the central authorities still increased the investment in construction in Tibet. Last year, in the whole region, 669 million yuan in fixed assets were completed, a 15.3 percent increase over the previous year. The 43 construction projects shouldered by 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in the interior as aids to Tibet have been completed one after another. Now, these constructions, given to Tibet gratis, including luxury hotels, art museums, and gyms, are going up in Lhasa, Xigaze, and other cities, counties, and townships. The several tens of key construction projects in the area of energy, communication, agriculture, and animal husbandry, for which the state has invested a total of 1.3 billion yuan, have been speeded up.

Wangjiu, director of the office for "one river and two streams" development, said to this reporter: By the end of this century, Tibet will make key efforts in developing one river and two streams—Yarlung Zangbo Jiang, Lhasa He, Nyang Qu, enabling this central district of Tibet to become the base of commodity grain, the production base of foodstuff, the base of light textile industry and handicrafts, and the base of scientific and technological experiment and promotion. In addition, several power stations will be built to solve the problem of power supply for these districts. According to estimates, this plan, which involves 18 counties, covers more than 65,000 square km, and includes over 40 projects, needs an investment of 570 million yuan.

Importance Attached to National Education and Cultural Undertaking

At the same time, while the central government actively supports economic construction in Tibet, it also helps Tibet to develop educational and cultural undertakings.

After 30 years, an educational system with national characteristics has taken shape in Tibet, thus ending the history of no schools in Tibet before the democratic revolution. At present, the region has four universities, 67 ordinary secondary schools, and 2,453 primary schools. Compared with 1958, enrollment increased by 66 times, and the number of primary school students increased by 187.8 times.

Last year, Tibet Autonomous Region invested more than 1 million yuan in building a school of nationalities in

Nyingchi to solve the problem of education for the children of minority nationalities living in the peripheral areas of Tibet. School President Dawa told the reporter that the just-recruited 193 students belong to eight nationalities such as Moinba, Lhoba, Xiaerba, Deng, and Tibetan. The school provides free board and room and assigns teachers to take care of their lives.

According to the Educational and Scientific Committee of Tibet Autonomous Region, since 1985, the state has invested more than 60 million yuan in arranging 105 Tibetan classes among the secondary schools in 21 provinces and cities in the interior specially for the training of Tibetan students, and now the number of students has reached 6,400. The schools use Han and Tibetan languages as teaching media, and teachers of Tibetan language are selected and sent from Tibet, while each student will receive some 800 yuan for living expenses and as a subsidy from the state each year. Among the 1,300 students enrolled this year, 70 percent are children of peasants or pastoralists; the purpose is to train teachers for the agricultural and pastoral areas where education has been backward.

Today, although Tibet is continually absorbing modern material civilization because of the development of economic construction, frequent religious activities and numerous monasteries are still one of the national characteristics of Tibet. Tibet, which is no longer isolated from the world, seems to possess no more mystery, but its charm is in no way reduced for this reason. It is because people often wish to see the difference between today's and yesterday's Tibet.

North Region

Beijing To Expand Unemployment Insurance

OW3008083690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0706 GMT 30 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—Since China set up a system of unemployment insurance policy in 1986 over 2.17 million state-run enterprise workers and government functionaries have benefited.

According to an official of the Beijing Labor Bureau, so far over 1,000 workers have drawn unemployment relief.

Workers who are fired for having violated labor rules or become unemployed because of the bankruptcy of their enterprises may get unemployment relief from their neighborhood committees and certain medical subsidies. The amount varies in line with their former salaries and years of work.

When a sock plant announced bankruptcy in the Chinese capital each worker got 40 yuan a month until the plant was taken over by another factory.

Meanwhile, labor departments have established 11 training centers in the city's 10 districts and counties which help the unemployed learn new skills and provide job opportunities.

The official noted that as some casual laborers and collectively run enterprise workers are not insured, his bureau plans to expand the scope of unemployment insurance so as to improve the existing social security system.

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi on Anti-Flood Work

SK3008015890 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Aug 90 p 1

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government held an emergency telephone conference on the evening of 31 July to call for efforts to mobilize the people throughout the province, heighten their vigilance, clarify their responsibility, get ready immediately for preventing and fighting large-scale floods, and win a comprehensive victory in the anti-flood work. Provincial party committee Secretary Xing Chongzhi presided over and addressed the conference. Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Runshen also spoke at the conference.

Xing Chongzhi pointed out: We are now in a key period of large-scale floods. We should mobilize the people throughout the province, heighten our vigilance, clarify our responsibility, get ready immediately for preventing and fighting large-scale floods, and win a comprehensive victory in the anti-flood work. When preventing and fighting floods, we must proceed from the overall situation and understand the significance in achieving success in this year's anti-flood work. People throughout the province should have an adequate understanding of the work. We should further implement the system under which leading persons assume full responsibility for the anti-flood work. In the next 20 days, leading comrades at various levels who take charge of the anti-flood work should regard this work as a major task, concentrate efforts on it, conduct on-the-spot inspection and supervision, and direct the work in a meticulous manner. All prefectures, cities, and counties should designate a responsible comrade as executive deputy commanding official to stay at the anti-flood headquarters to personally give unified direction to the anti-flood and emergency rescue work. Attention should be given particularly to unsafe reservoirs and unsafe sections of dams, and the anti-flood work in detention basins. People should be assigned to monitor and ascertain the rain, water, and flood situation around the clock, and correct measures should be taken to deal with emergencies whenever they arise so that there is no danger of anything going wrong. Supplies of emergency rescue and disease prevention materials, including medications and foods, should be well prepared. Party committees and governments at various levels must mobilize all Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members, militiamen, People's Liberation Army soldiers, and the public to actively participate in the anti-flood and

emergency rescue struggle, and rely on the forces of the people to win a victory in this battle. This is a specific embodiment of our close ties with the masses and our practical work carried out in the interests of the masses. Pertinent departments and units should abide by the unified direction of the anti-flood headquarters at various levels, and see to it that manpower, money, and materials are provided promptly when they are needed, are fully used, and yield results successfully. We should particularly emphasize unity, cooperation and mutual support, proceed from the overall situation and public interest in doing work, and never pass the buck to evade combat. People who do not take the overall situation into account, and those who do not abide by direction should be dismissed from the anti-flood leading posts. [passage omitted]

Cadres Impede Family Planning in Hebei

HK2908072590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Aug 90 p 3

[“Party and Government Cadres Impede Family Planning in Hebei’s Zanhuang County”]

[Text] Today’s ZHONGGUO RENKOU BAO [CHINA’S POPULATION NEWS] carried an investigation report written by its reporter—the “Strange Phenomena in Zanhuang County.” It reveals that in recent years party and government cadres of units directly under Zanhuang County of Hebei Province have taken the lead in having more babies than the limited number while most of them have not been punished. People in the county ask: “Is family planning only for those wearing ‘straw hats’? Is it not also for those ‘earning their living by holding public posts’?”

The investigation reflects that since 1988, cadres, staff, and workers who have contravened the family planning policy and who are from units, enterprises, and institutes under the administration of Zanhuang County numbered 441, of which 90 are party members and 15 are cadres at and above the assistant supervisory level (in the propagation department of the county party committee and the office of the county government alone, five persons had more babies than the limited number in the first quarter of 1989). In the Zanhuang County Machine-Building Factory, which is commended as the civilized unit in the prefecture and awarded the title of provincial advanced enterprise, of the 278 married women who are at childbearing ages, 69 contravened the family planning policy.

In handling the problem of party members and cadres’ having more babies, the county party committee and government appeared to be weak. Within a year, they revised relevant regulations four times, with each punishment criterion lower than the previous one, even to the point of canceling party and government disciplinary actions. The masses imitated cadres. Therefore, from 1986 to 1988, the planned birth rates across Zanhuang County were only 43 percent, 46 percent, and 61.97

percent, while the rates at which people had more babies reached 19.6 percent, 20 percent and 13.9 percent. In some villages, the rate at which people had more babies reached 43.2 percent while the planned birth rate totaled only 16.2 percent.

The paper also carried a commentator’s article saying this: The practice in many localities has confirmed that when the family planning laws and regulations are strictly enforced and when strict demands are placed on party members and leading cadres, family planning work will become active and the ties between the masses and cadres and between the masses and the party will become closer. Otherwise, family planning work will become passive and the relations between the masses and cadres and between the masses and the party will become tense. “Strictness means love, and relaxation means harm” is a truth that has been repeatedly verified.

Inner Mongolia’s Wang Qun on Electoral Work

SK2908050190 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] The regional electoral work conference successfully concluded on 27 August after a five-day session. Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, held a discussion with leading comrades of various leagues and cities and responsible persons of pertinent departments and gave a speech during the conference. Batubagen, chairman of the autonomous regional electoral committee and chairman of the autonomous regional people’s congress Standing Committee, also spoke to summarize the conference.

Wang Qun stressed: Party committees at various levels must attach great importance to and successfully carry out the end-of-term elections of banners, counties, sumu, and townships. The first session of the new people’s congress should be a united, inspiring, and successful one.

Wang Qun said that the key to a success in the end-of-term election lies in a success in ideological and political work.

In conclusion, Wang Qun emphasized: Strengthening party leadership and acting strictly according to law are the basic guarantee for success in the end-of-term election. We should note that time is pressing, tasks are heavy, and difficulties are great in the forthcoming end-of-term election. Therefore, we must make meticulous organization and rational arrangements, strengthen efforts to achieve coordination in line with specific local conditions, and [words indistinct] in a down-to-earth manner.

In his summary speech, Batubagen fully expounded the issue that overall consideration should be given to the forthcoming end-of-term elections of banners, counties, sumu, and townships, and other work and proper arrangements should be made conscientiously. He stressed the issues we should pay attention to on the

end-of-term election, and gave an important elaboration on strengthening party leadership and safeguarding and developing social stability, which meets public interests.

Inner Mongolia Develops Economic Ties

HK2808123390 *Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE* in English 1109 GMT 28 Aug 90

[“Inner Mongolia Optimistic About External Commercial Contacts”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (ZTS)—The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is successfully developing commercial and technological ties with its two close neighbours, the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

In the past two years, Inner Mongolia has signed 40 external commercial agreements and has sent 4000 workers to the Soviet Union and Mongolia to work in lumbering, construction and agriculture. The income engendered by the agreements amounts to 80 million Swiss francs.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has entered into lumbering contracts with the Soviet Union which involve areas as far as the Black Sea area. Cultivation of vegetables in the Soviet Union in the area of 52 degrees latitude has proved successful and the product of this cooperative effort is now being sold in the Far East region.

Northwest Region

Gansu Congress Work Meeting Closes

HK2908134590 *Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service* in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] The provincial party committee meeting on the work of people's congresses closed in Lanzhou on 28 August. Provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a speech on the work undertaken by party committees, people's congresses, governments, courts, and procuratorates.

Governor Jia Shijie, also deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

Li Ziqi first gave a positive assessment of the four-day meeting. He pointed out: The meeting was very successful. While reviewing work and summing up the experience of people's congresses at different levels of our province over the past 10 years, participants in the meeting focused their discussions on further strengthening the party's leadership and paying attention to the work of people's congresses, thus attaining the objective of deepening their understanding, achieving unity of thinking, and solving problems with one mind. This will be of great importance to handling the relations among party committees, congresses, governments, courts and

procuratorates, arousing the initiative of all quarters, and guaranteeing the province's stability and development.

After that Li Ziqi addressed the following five points. 1. We should make proper use of the authority entrusted by the people, hold ourselves responsible to the people, and persist in the consistency of holding ourselves responsible to the party, the people, and the law. 2. It is essential to pay attention to the current difficult and hot points and work hard for stabilization of the overall situation. 3. It is necessary to hold fast to economic improvement and deepen the reform so as to overcome the present economic difficulties with concerted efforts. With regard to economic improvement and rectification in the second half of the year, we should concentrate efforts on readjusting the economic structure and achieving better economic results while improving the work of tightening control over total demand and supply so that the province's economy will develop at an appropriate rate, and also we should work hard to fulfill this year's economic plan. 4. We should develop the functions of all quarters, promote the development of democracy and the legal system with concerted efforts, further dredge and widen channels of democracy, improve and perfect the democratic system, strengthen local legislation, enhance the sense of legality, and strictly handle affairs according to the law. 5. Particular attention must be paid to checking unhealthy tendencies prevailing in different lines of business and making common efforts to strengthen the building of an honest and clean government. We should take the work of stopping unhealthy tendencies in different lines of business as a formidable task and adopt effective measures to undertake the task in a comprehensive way so as to create a favorable mood in which everyone fights unhealthy tendencies in different lines of business.

In conclusion, Li Ziqi pointed out: Under the leadership of the Central Committee and in accordance with the state Constitution and the state law, we should give full play to the functions of all quarters around our common goal and tasks, and arouse the people of all nationalities in our province to constantly push ahead with socialist construction and reform in our province.

Present at the meeting were leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultant Conference committee, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities, liaison offices of standing committees of people's congresses at the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city and county levels, and people's courts and people's procuratorates at different levels.

Gansu Meeting Sums Up People's Congress Work
HK2908134790 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Excerpt] A meeting to discuss people's congress work sponsored by the provincial party committee opened on 24 August at the Ningmozhuang Guesthouse in Lanzhou. Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Governor Jia Shijie, also deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Xu Feiqing, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, respectively, delivered important speeches at yesterday's session.

The meeting mainly aimed at summing up the experience of the province's people's congresses over the past few years, discussing how party committees at different levels can understand better, carry out, and support the work of people's congresses so as to create a new situation in the work of people's congresses.

The speech by Li Ziqi consists of five parts. 1. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up the work of people's congresses at different levels of our province in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. 2. It is essential to have a sound understanding of the important position and role of people's congress work from the high plane of guaranteeing the people as masters of their own affairs. 3. Concerted efforts should be made to strengthen the party's decision-making power and continuous efforts made to strengthen and improve the party's leadership over the work of people's congresses at different levels. 4. In compliance with the principle of handling affairs according to the law, [words indistinct]. 5. Constant efforts must be made to consolidate standing committees of people's congresses at different levels to meet the needs of the new situation. In conclusion, Li Ziqi pointed out: The provincial party committee is convinced that under the leadership and support of provincial party committees at different levels, standing committees of people's congresses at all levels will certainly promote the development of the province's democracy and legal system more promptly in accordance with their authority entrusted by the state Constitution and the legal system. [passage omitted]

Ningxia Works Out Overall Development Program
HK3008021590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Aug 90 p 1

[Report by Huang Yiming (7806 5042 2494): "Ningxia Works Out a Blueprint To Invigorate Its Economy"]

[Text] Yinchuan, 24 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—"The richest part of the Huang He lies in Ningxia." However, Ningxia's economy ranks quite low in the country's economy. Ningxia is not content with this situation. Recently the regional government proposed a blueprint for the region's economic construction along the Huang He in the coming five years.

Earlier this year Huang Huang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, and Bai Lichen, chairman of the autonomous regional government, led a number of cadres and experts in inspecting mountainous areas, including Huolan Shan in the north and Liupan Shan in the south. After six months of investigation, during which people from different fields were invited to discussions, they proposed a development strategy.

The Huang He flows eastward for 397 km in Ningxia and irrigates 5 million mu of land. This is Ningxia's granary and is also one of the country's grain-producing bases. There is great potential in this Huang He Basin, where millions of mu of virgin land is waiting for reclamation. After reclamation, thick forests and fruit trees will grow in this area. At present, irrigation projects are still under way linking Yanchi in Ningxia, Huanxian in Gansu, and Dingbian in Shaanxi. After the completion of these projects in 1992, the irrigated land in Ningxia will be increased by 240,000 mu.

Ningxia is rich in electric power resources. The first generating set in the first-phase project of the Ningxia Daba Power Station—a key project of the state—will go into operation before National Day this year, and its second generating unit in September 1991. By then Ningxia will be able to transmit over 1 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity to other provinces in the northwest of the country. In fully utilizing Ningxia's power resources, apart from improving the production capacity of the Qingtongxia aluminum factory, there is also a need to develop the production of ferrosilicon, machinery, industrial chemicals, woolen textiles, steel, carbon, and ceramics.

Ningxia is ready to improve its transportation capacity. Electrification will be introduced to the Baotou-Lanzhou railway. Workers have now arrived on the construction site to proceed with the electrification of the Zhongwei-Baoji railway. In addition, projects have been put on the agenda to improve highways on Liupan Shan by making them less steep. Efforts are also being made to dredge the Huang He channel.

Urban construction, centering on Yinchuan City, will be speeded up in a more rationalized way by introducing modernization in combination with local features. The use of electrical appliances and gas will be popularized among the people. Telecommunications will be improved in an overall manner. Preparations are being made to install an optical fiber telecommunications line from Yinchuan to Hohhot. Apart from this, telephone lines will be installed throughout Ningxia, including its rural areas, within five years. Small and medium-sized cities will be developed across the region.

Shaanxi Congress Names, Removes Personnel
HK2908054790 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] The 16th session of the Seventh People's Congress Standing Committee ended on 24 August. At the plenary

meeting held on 24 August, the "Shaanxi Provincial Rules and Regulations on Protecting Primary and Secondary Schools" and the "Shaanxi Provincial Amendments to Land Management Procedures" were adopted. It was decided by a vote to appoint (Chen Fusheng) as director of the Research Office under Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, (Xin Jianhui) as director of the provincial Civil Affairs Department, (Liu Taosheng) as director of the provincial Statistics Department, and (Wei Hongling) as director of the provincial Second Light Industrial Department. In addition, other decisions on personnel' appointments and removals were also approved.

Vice Chairman Sun Kehua presided over the meeting and spoke. He said: Since the 10th session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held last year, the provincial government has done a lot of work to check up on and consolidate companies, and its achievements have been remarkable. At present, the fever of establishing companies in our province has become subdued, and a number of cases of violating law and discipline have been investigated and handled. This has played a positive role in improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, and promoting economic construction.

Standing Committee members were satisfied with the report presented by Vice Provincial Governor (Zhao Shimin). They fully affirmed the work of checking up on and consolidating companies over the past six months. But they also pointed out that there were still a number of problems in the work of checking up on and consolidating companies. They hoped that the provincial government would attach importance to these problems of public concern, and that it would firmly grasp the work of investigating and handling cases of violating law and discipline that had not been settled [words indistinct]. With regard to those persons charged involved in relevant cases, they must be treated equally without discrimination. Any indulgence or accommodation to their mistakes is not allowed. In addition, work must also be done to deal with problems arising from those companies which have been dissolved.

Chairman Li Xipu and Vice Chairmen Xiong Yingdong, Liu Lizhen, Wei Minghai, Tao Zhong, Mao Shengxian, Chen Xuejun, and Wan Jianzhong attended the meeting held on 24 August.

Shaanxi Gets Aid for Agricultural Projects

OW2408192590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1409 GMT 24 Aug 90

[Text] Xian, August 24 (XINHUA)—Shaanxi Province in northwest China has got 120 million yuan worth of international aid to develop its six agricultural projects since 1980, according to the provincial authorities.

So far, the four projects aided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Food

Program (WFP)—including two loess plateau farming and soil erosion control projects—have been successfully completed.

For example, since the WFP approved the Mizhi Loess Plateau Improvement Project in October 1985 the Chinese Government has provided a large sum of supplementary funds and the local people have invested 8.7 million labor days in the project. By the end of 1989 the soil erosion in this area of 815 sq km has been put under control, the environment has been improved, the grain yield increased by 49.2 percent and the per capita annual income has jumped from 202 yuan to 321 yuan.

While using international aid, the province has also made efforts to introduce foreign loans. In 1989 the provincial agriculture department signed an agreement with the World Bank on a loan of 22.67 million U.S. dollars to develop 22 livestock, fruit and animal by-products processing, and fine seed projects.

Meanwhile, construction of the Donglei Irrigation Project started last month. The project will cost a total of 500 million yuan (over 100 million U.S. dollars), including a World Bank loan of 55.7 million U.S. dollars. The project will provide drinking water for 300,000 people and irrigate 14,000 ha of arid land.

Xinjiang's Song Hanliang on 'National Unity'

OW2908210790 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
20 Jul 90 p 1

[By correspondent Yan Zhenxin (0917 2182 0207) and reporter You Changzheng (3266 2052 4545)]

[Text] The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the regional people's government, the Xinjiang Military District, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps jointly held a sending-off meeting on the evening of 19 July for a morale-boosting group from the three general departments of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Present at the meeting were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee; Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amuudun Niyaz, and Zhang Sixue, deputy secretaries of the regional party committee; Duan Changjin, Ulatayefu, Wang Enqing, and Pan Zhaomin, leaders of the Xinjiang Military District; and Political Commissar Guo Gang and Commander Liu Shuangquan of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee and first secretary of the Xinjiang Military District Party Committee, spoke first at the meeting. He said: During the past 20-odd days, the morale-boosting group from the three PLA general departments has traveled across mountains and rivers to visit border sentry posts and people of various nationalities and to extend regards to them. The group has expressed the solicitude of the Central Military Commission and the three PLA general

departments for the people of various nationalities, PLA members, armed police men and officers, public security cadres and police, and workers and staff members of the Production and Construction Corps in Xinjiang. Such morale-boosting activities are bound to produce a positive effect on further strengthening Army-people and national unity and maintaining political, economic, and social stability in Xinjiang. On behalf of the regional party committee, the regional people's government, the Xinjiang Military District, the Production and Construction Corps, and 14 million soldiers and people of various nationalities in Xinjiang, Song Hanliang expressed heartfelt thanks to and high respect for the leaders of the Central Military Commission and the three PLA general departments and the members of the morale-boosting group.

Song Hanliang pointed out: As the northwestern frontier of the motherland, Xinjiang is in an extremely important strategic position. Although the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Baren Township was quelled, national separatist forces at home and abroad and all reactionaries will by no means resign themselves to defeat. They are still waiting for an opportunity to carry out sabotage activities; hidden dangers of instability have yet to be thoroughly eliminated. In the current excellent situation, we should continue to keep a clear head, firmly establish the guiding principle that the main danger to Xinjiang is national separatism at home and abroad, and unswervingly do a good job in stabilizing the overall situation in the region. We must rally closely around the Central Committee with General Secretary Jiang Zemin as the core, further strengthen Army-people and national unity and the unity of all quarters, and consolidate and develop the excellent situation in Xinjiang so that the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission will not have to worry about us. We must be worthy of the solicitude and cordial regards of the Central Military Commission and the three PLA general departments. We soldiers and people must be united as one and score one victory after another in the struggle to build and defend Xinjiang.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional people's government, and Ulataiyefu, deputy political commissar of the Xinjiang Military District, also made ebullient speeches.

On behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government, Song Hanliang and Tomur Dawamat presented a large jade craving entitled "The Silk Road" to the morale-boosting group.

Following the meeting, a brilliant performance was put on by noted singers and dancers Li Shuangjiang, Kelimu, Xiong Qingcai, Ma Sai, and Zhang Yan as well as Sun Jiabao, director of the Song and Dance Troupe under the General Political Department, and Abudu Guli, an Uygur artist.

Xinjiang Statistics in Anti-Corruption Drive

OW3008034690 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Report by correspondent Zhang Hancheng; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows shots of a conference room where a banner hangs, reading in both Chinese and Uygur: "News Briefing;" a military official is seen reading from a prepared script] The Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate recently gave a news briefing and released information about progress in the drive to combat corruption and embezzlement by procuratorial offices at various levels in Xinjiang in the first six months of this year.

During this period, procuratorial offices throughout Xinjiang accepted a total of 1,349 cases, 83.9 percent more than the same period last year, and placed 816 economic criminal cases on file for investigation and prosecution, up 120 percent from the corresponding period last year. Of these, 155 were major cases and 26 were serious cases. In the first half of this year, procuratorial organs had completed investigations on 628 cases of all types, an increase of 145 percent, and recovered 5.86 million yuan in economic losses for the state and collectives, 135 percent more than the same period last year.

Herdsmen in Xinjiang Abandon Nomadic Lifestyle

OW2908134690 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—The minority nationality herdsmen in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region are changing their lifestyle from nomadism to settlement.

The change is bringing about benefits for the herdsmen: the number of livestock has increased and the herdsmen's incomes have risen.

In addition, some village and township enterprises have been set up and the herdsmen's children now go to regular schools.

In the past, herdsmen of the Kazak, Uygur, Kirgiz and other minority nationalities lived nomadic lives in the highlands. They were constantly threatened by natural calamities which would decimate their livestock. Moreover, their lifestyle made them economically and culturally backward.

But since the mid-1980s Xinjiang has been collecting funds for the construction of feed-processing bases so that the herdsmen can settle down.

By the end of 1989 some 56,000 herdsman households had settled down, accounting for one-third of the total in this autonomous region.

Taiwanese Evacuation From Kuwait Described

HK2308084590 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1110 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Report by He Shan (4421 1472): "Taiwan's BES Engineering Company Staff Evacuated From Kuwait"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Some 132 Taiwanese, including staff of Taiwan's BES Engineering Company and their family members, were evacuated from Kuwait on the morning of 20 August, together with the motorcade of the second group of Chinese nationals evacuated from Kuwait; it is expected that they would arrive at the Iraqi-Jordanian border on the evening of 22 August or on 23 August.

Officials of the Chinese embassy in Kuwait, who arrived in Jordan together with the first group of Chinese nationals withdrawn from Kuwait, pointed out: The staff of Taiwan's BES Engineering Company were originally scheduled to set out on the morning of 19 August together with the first group of Chinese nationals, but they finally joined the second group because of a difference of opinion among themselves and because the wife of a staff member was about to give birth to a child. The huge motorcade consisting of 1,800 people moved very slowly so its arrival at the Iraqi-Jordanian border may be delayed. The company's staff all drove their office buses and sedan cars, which were at first not allowed by the Iraqi government to be used but finally were permitted to pass through checkpoints because they were holders of "PRC travelling documents."

Officials of the Chinese embassy in Kuwait said: After receiving rescue request from the staff of Taiwan's BES Engineering Company and being approved by Beijing, the embassy immediately made arrangements and kept close contact with them. On the evening of 16 and 17 August, for safety's sake, some staff members of the company entered the Chinese embassy. Soon after the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Iraqi troops intruded into construction sites of the company, asking for food and women. The company's staff told those Iraqi soldiers that "there were only working personnel but no women." Having learned of this, the Chinese embassy immediately gave a helping hand to them and arranged for more than 20 family members to stay temporarily in the embassy.

As to why the evacuation of the staff was delayed, a special correspondent of the Taiwan paper CHINA TIMES in Jordan pointed out some reasons: 1. When the company's staff were being evacuated, evacuation of the company's Thai workers was not properly arranged. This made the Thai workers feel very uneasy, so it took time to console them; 2. the staff feared that they would be identified by Iraqi officials at checkpoints if they left the country together with the first group of Chinese diplomatic officials; 3. the wife of a staff member was about to give birth to a child, so it would be better to join the second group, which included a medical team; 4. time

was needed to properly handle property of the company. Owing to proper arrangements and assistance given by the Chinese embassy, finally all the staff of Taiwan's BES Engineering Company were successfully evacuated in more than 30 large and small vehicles.

Taiwan's Lack of 'Compatriot Feelings' Criticized

HK2908084990 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1102 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Report by reporter Chen Guoming (7115 0948 2494): "Why Do They Not Value Compatriot Feelings?"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At 2130 GMT on 19 February 1990, a Taiwan boat, "Changsheng-3," unfortunately ran onto rocks in foggy weather, and was sinking near Zhengmei, Zhangpu County, Fujian. Its captain, Tsai Ching-Shun [5591 3237 5293] and four fishermen, sent an SOS by lighting a fire in the desperate situation. At this critical moment, the distress signal was seen by some fishermen from Zhangpu, who had just gone out to sea. They promptly stopped their operation and hastily sailed to the Taiwan boat in distress, risking stormy waves, freezing cold, and the danger of running onto the rocks. Just as they rescued the five Taiwan compatriots, the boat sank. The fishermen from Zhangpu enthusiastically made arrangements for food and shelter for the Taiwan compatriots; the County Office for Taiwan Affairs feted them as a way of condolence, while they managed to make contact with the Taiwan authorities through the Red Cross so that the fishermen might return to Taiwan to enjoy a reunion with their families.

On the morning of 20 May 1990, the fishing boat, "Quanshun-16," ran onto rocks at Dingjiao, east of Zhenghai, Longhai County, and was discovered by a fishing boat around Longhaiyu. At the risk of their own lives, the fishermen fought against the stormy waves in a six-hour rescue of the Taiwan boat; eventually the boat, with six Taiwan compatriots on it, was saved.

On 22 July, the Taiwan fishing boat, "Jinglongfa," having drifted for 48 hours due to an engine breakdown, was eventually found and rescued in the neighborhood of the Taishan Isles to the east of Fujian, by two fishing boats from Lian Jiang County.

There have been many examples of mainland fishermen risking their lives to rescue boats and Taiwan compatriots in accidents at sea. Such incidents have occurred along the Fujian coast in such places as Pingtan, Lianjiang, Xiapu, Huian, and Dongshan.

Fujian and Taiwan are separated only by the Taiwan Strait, their residents share the same dialect and customs, and their blood relations are close. Since ancient times, residents on the two shores have been related through marriage, and business ties have been frequent. That accounts for the deep feelings they have for each other. In the early 1950's, an artificial wall was built

between the two shores of the strait, but that has not severed compatriot feelings. Compatriots from the two shores often fish the same waters, where they get together and talk.

"There is an end to the strait, but no bottom to compatriot feelings." For convenience's sake, the Fujian authorities set up reception stations for Taiwan fishermen at Dongshan, Huian, Pingtan, and Sansha in the eastern part of Fujian, which are opposite to Taiwan, Jingmen, and Mazhu. Later, 19 docks were built one after another, in such places as Shaoan, Xiamen, Longhai, Mawei, Changde, Putian, and Fuding; and seven havens have been opened for Taiwan boats at Xiangzhi in Shishi, Liuau, Fotan in Zhangpu, and Yacheng in Xiapu in the eastern part of Fujian, to warmly receive Taiwan fishermen who come here to shelter from the winds, for maintenance, supplies, or to visit relatives and travel, and to help resolve their problems.

The number of Taiwan boats entering the Fujian coast has grown increasingly with the relaxation of the situation. Since 1978, cities and counties along the Fujian coast have received Taiwan boats on some 10,000 occasions, and Taiwan compatriots on 50,000 occasions. Fishermen along the coast have courageously run to the rescue of some 30 Taiwan boats, with the lives of approximately 200 Taiwan compatriots saved. Regarding those Taiwan compatriots who have unfortunately lost their lives, relevant departments have issued public notices and have allowed their relatives in Taiwan to come to identify and claim the bodies. Unclaimed bodies are buried ceremoniously according to local custom. Cemeteries have been opened for the deceased of Taiwan fishermen in Huian and Pingzhang County. Every year around Qingming festival time, personnel of reception stations for Taiwan compatriots and local fishermen visit the tombs.

Nevertheless, despite the increasingly relaxed and peaceful atmosphere, gun shots have been fired continuously across the serene strait. Based on the statistics from offices for Taiwan affairs at various levels, the Fujian coast has been attacked by rifle (cannon) shots on approximately 500 occasions since 1978, by troops stationed on Jingmen, Machu, and Wuqiu; Taiwan troops have fired some 14,000 bullets and approximately 300 shells. Some 100 fishing boats from Lianjiang, Pingtan, Longhai, Putian, Nanan, and Shaoan have been hit, some of them sunk, and scores of innocent fishermen killed, with approximately 100 casualties. Many children have been orphaned, while the aged have lost their sons, resulting in one human tragedy after another.

What is more, some 50 fishing boats have been groundlessly held by the Taiwan authorities along the Fujian coast, and approximately 1,000 fishermen taken to Taiwan to be humiliated and to face corporal punishment. In Baiqing township, Pingtan County, this reporter saw with his own eyes many young people who had been held, beaten up, and wounded by Taiwan authorities. Among them was a certain 34-year-old man named Chen, who had two of his ribs broken. Such scenes could not but rouse the people's indignation. Why do the Taiwan authorities not value compatriot feelings?

On 21 July this year, the Taiwan authorities sent back a number of illegal immigrants from Mainland China in a most inhumane way; consequently 25 people were suffocated inside a cabin, a great tragedy. On 13 August, another incident took place in which a Taiwan warship collided with, and sank a fishing boat conveying mainland people sent back from Taiwan. Should not such inhumane practice be condemned by the people on the two shores?

Countermeasures Formulated for U.S. Trade Talks

*OW3008052190 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] The Interior Ministry has come up with a set of countermeasures to deal with requests the United States may raise in the next round of U.S.-Taiwan trade talks in Washington, D.C., on 26 and 27 September.

A ministry official declined to disclose Taiwan's stand in the talks, but said the Copyright Committee has worked out a plan detailing how it will react to U.S. requests and submit it to the cabinet for approval. Taiwan will explain to the United States how it is going to respond to requests for Taiwan's political commitment and the establishment of a special court and police unit to handle copyright violations.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the official, who is familiar with copyright issues, said that the United States has no right to ask Taiwan to do something that cannot be done in its own country.

He said he doubted if the cabinet has the power to decide whether to set up special courts to handle copyright violations as it is up to the Judicial Yuan to make a final decision on that.

Envoy to Kuwait Disciplined Over Evacuation

*OW3008041390 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 29 Aug 90*

[Text] A special personnel hearing at the Foreign Affairs Ministry decided on Tuesday [28 August] that the ROC [Republic of China] representative to Kuwait, Ko Yen-sen, will be given a demerit for his improper handling of the evacuation of ROC nationals from Kuwait.

The committee [as heard] also decided to relieve Ko from his current position. However, those said that Ko is responsible for handling [words indistinct] affairs relating to the evacuation of ROC citizens from the area.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait, Ko fled Kuwait with personnel from the Chinese Petroleum Corporation and the China External Trade Development Council and wasn't in Kuwait to assist the ROC nationals stuck there. Many sectors here criticized Ko for his action.

Construction Worker Still Missing in Kuwait

*OW3008011490 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] Cheng Po-chiu, Taiwanese representative in Jordan, said today that Ku Chong-kai, the only employee of the China Construction Company remaining to be evacuated from Kuwait, has not arrived in Jordan yet. His whereabouts are unknown, but it is believed that he is on his way to Jordan. Cheng said in an interview this morning that he and others had looked for Ku in Thai refugee camps without success. Cheng said his office is closely monitoring the evacuation of Thai refugees. [passage omitted]

Soviet Journalists Praise Taipei Development

*OW3008053390 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT
30 Aug 90*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA)—Acting Taipei Mayor Huang Ta-chou received five journalists from the Soviet Union Central Television Station Wednesday [29 August].

Huang told the Soviet journalists that social order, environmental protection, and traffic are the three major problems facing Taipei City, and that the city government is seeking effective measures to cope with these problems.

The five Soviet journalists praised Taipei City as a city that blends Chinese tradition with modern facilities. They also praised the Republic of China for its rapid economic growth.

The main purpose of the Soviet journalists' visit to Taiwan is to shoot a special TV program about the Republic of China. The special program will be aired on the Soviet TV station's first channel news program.

Hong Kong

PRC Embassy Helps Hong Kong People Leave Kuwait

HK2808022290 *Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese*
28 Aug 90 p 2

[“Special dispatch”: “Five Hong Kong People Arrived in Jordan Safely Under Arrangements Made by the Chinese Embassy in Kuwait”]

[Text] Amman, 28 Aug (TA KUNG PAO)—An official named Hu from the Chinese Embassy in Jordan confirmed to our press agency that five Hong Kong businessmen stranded in Kuwait several days ago had arrived in Jordan with a Chinese evacuation convoy.

While stranded in Kuwait several days ago, these five Hong Kong businessmen asked the Chinese Embassy for help and were granted Chinese passports, the official said. They followed an evacuation convoy of the Chinese Construction and Engineering Corporation and arrived in Jordan through Baghdad. By a little past 0500 local time on 27 August, over 5,000 Chinese nationals previously in Kuwait (including these five Hong Kong businessmen and personnel of the Taiwan Chung Hua Engineering Company) had all arrived in Jordan. But they had not made contacts with the five, he added.

Regarding foreign reports on the evacuation of all Chinese personnel from the Chinese Embassy in Kuwait and the transportation of all Chinese diplomats to Baghdad, the official remarked that they were not yet informed of this news.

PRC To Drop Objections to East Europe Ties

HK2608085690 *Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English* 26 Aug 90 p 3

[By Michael Bociurkiw]

[Text] China appears to have dropped its objections to Hong Kong developing closer political and economic ties with Eastern Europe.

“As long as the relationship is beneficial we will support it,” said a senior Chinese official. “This would be good for Hong Kong and its future.”

By adopting a more liberal attitude to the prickly diplomatic issue, it could open the door to a far more rapid warming of relations with the Communist world than previously expected.

The statement comes on the heels of a Hong Kong Government decision to relax entry requirements for nationals of several Eastern European countries and the announcement of a Hungarian plan to become the first Eastern European country to open a formal representative office in Hong Kong.

Senior Hong Kong officials said last week the territory had in the past been reluctant to improve the relationship because of Chinese sensitivities.

It has long been believed that Beijing feared Hong Kong being turned into a spy base for Eastern European governments if visa restrictions were relaxed.

“So far we’ve had a thin response to developments in Eastern Europe,” said a senior Government official. “Chinese fears might have had something to do with this.”

But the Chinese official denied Beijing has been opposed to closer ties for this reason.

“There is nothing specific we do not like about it,” the official said.

Under new rules introduced last month, visitors from East Germany will be treated in the same way as their West German counterparts and allowed to enter Hong Kong for up to 30 days without a visa. The changes also permit nationals from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland to apply for visas for the purposes of tourism and sightseeing.

However, citizens from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania do not qualify for visas unless they are here for business purposes.

Out of the 4.8 million visitors to Hong Kong last year, only 2,019 were from Eastern Europe, according to Hong Kong Tourist Association (HKTA) figures.

Ms Penny Byrne, a spokesman for the HKTA, said the territory could benefit from the easing up of restrictions on Soviet citizens.

She said restrictions on visas for people from Eastern Europe has hurt the territory’s convention business because large organisations are loathe to select a location which is closed to some of their members.

“No big international organisation will consider Hong Kong as a venue if some of its membership could be excluded,” Ms Byrne said.

Mr George Oleksyn, a specialist on Eastern Europe for the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, said the body was pleased with the speed in which Hong Kong has eased entry requirements for nationals of Eastern European countries.

No Eastern European governments have representation in Hong Kong and there are no direct air links with Eastern Europe. The Hong Kong Government is currently studying the proposal from the Hungarian Government for a trade office.

Chinese officials said they expect no change in the status of foreign diplomatic posts in Hong Kong after 1997 other than some missions scaling down or increasing their operations.

They said several Chinese cities have large foreign consulates and would expect Hong Kong to retain the 78 foreign missions currently here. “Some of them may even expand their operations,” the official said.

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